ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,050—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

S. S. "GANGES."
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP will LEAVE the VICTORIA DOCK, at 10 A.M., on FRIDAY next, and all Passengers' Baggage should be sent alongside in Dock, early on that morning. No Baggage will be received at the BALLARD PIER.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery ....16th July.
P.&O.PENINSULAR	5697	W. A. Wheeler..23rd "
* SHANNON	4361	J. F. Jephson....30th "
P.&O.BRITANNIA	5325	J. L. Parfitt ....6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery ....13th "
P.&O.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews..20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson....27th "
P.&O.ROME	5645	A. B. Daniell....3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4222	T. F. Creery ....10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.&O.INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe ....18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson ...25th "
P.&O.ORIENTAL	5331	L. H. Moule ....2nd Octr.

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta. The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and Passengers transhipp there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,830	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 388	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	.....	2,709	21st July 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 7, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

[illegible]IAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAIL[illegible]LOYEES.

[illegible]S from any PART of the WORLD arranged [illegible]everal HOUSES and AGENCIES.

[illegible]TAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

[illegible]RS met at Railway Stations and conducted [illegible]Hotels.

[illegible]d HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of

[illegible]d CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED

[illegible]HARGES prepaid, if desired.

[illegible]LS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL

[illegible]Y BOXES shipped to any address

[illegible]E shipped. Horses and Dogs shut [illegible]nomically.

[illegible]T BOMBAY FOR

[illegible]AND SONS,

[illegible]ENTS,

[illegible]UTHAPMTON.

[illegible]M & CO.,

[illegible]LCUTTA,

[illegible]ENTS.

[illegible]CO., LD.,

[illegible]D POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,696 tons, on the 17th July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 15th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th July,

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 2nd Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

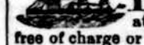
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,043	Garbe	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SILK UMBRELLAS,

PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.
LADIES' AND GENTS.

FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12 8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	"	15 8
BEST TWILL SILK	"	18 8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	"	21 0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with [illegible]cks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and [illegible] and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold [illegible]l "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's [illegible]' Pebbles, prices as above.

[illegible]ewest patterns in Frames always in Stock.

[illegible] EXECUTED by the most EXPERI[illegible]ORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCU[illegible]RIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR[illegible]

SPECIAL.

[illegible]LET TINTED, SUN, GLARE [illegible]e invaluable to people who [illegible]iars of a tropical climate.

[illegible]er Steel, Nickel, Silver or [illegible]cups, nickel gauze cups, [illegible] folders and Globular [illegible]r.

[illegible]CO., LD.,

[illegible]D POONA.

ALCOCK'S CELEBRATED
FISHING TACKLE.

RODS— General Trading. Fly. Mahseer, Salmon, Bottom Sea Fishing.

LINES— Standard Waterproof Braided Silk, the Manchester Cotton Twine Spinning Company's Lines; Gut Casting Lines.

REELS— Bronzed and Brass with secret Checks and Revolving Plate. All sizes.

BAITS— Devon Minnows, Caledonian Baits, Gregory Spinners, Artificial Baits, Phantom Minnows, Dace and Spoon Baits, &c., &c.

HOOKS—MOUNTED TACKLE—TRACES.

A Large Assortment of Artificial Flies.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AGENTS :

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
NEW MILITARY WORKS.

	Rs. a.
SYLLABUS OF SQUADRON TRAINING. By Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. M. Lawford, 1st Madras Lancers	1 8
HINTS TO YOUNG ADJUTANTS OF NATIVE INFANTRY	0 4
NOTES AND QUESTIONS ON ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT. By Major E. H. Rodwell, D. A. A. G. I.	2 8
INFANTRY TACTICS AND MODERN WEAPONS. A Tactical and Psychological Study, containing Suggestions for the Solution of the Attack. Translated from the German, with a proposed adaptation of the Author's Scheme to the British Infantry Attack. By "P. H."	2 8
MANUAL OF SADDLES AND COLLARS, SORE BACKS AND SORE SHOULDERS. By Veterinary-Major F. Smith, 1897	1 0
NOTES ON CAVALRY AND CAVALRY DRILL. By Lieutenant-Colonel Brunker, 1896	1 0
NOTES ON ARTILLERY AND ARTILLERY DRILL. By Lieutenant-Colonel Brunker, 1896	1 0
HINTS ON WORKING OUT TACTICAL PROBLEMS. By Lieutenant-Colonel Brunker, 1896	0 3
MANUAL OF MILITARY LAW—OFFICIAL, 1894. Reprinted 1896	2 8
ARMY BOOK OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE	4 8

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,
Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TEA NILGIRI TEA
FROM THE EMERALD VALLEY ESTATE.
IN AIRTIGHT TEA-LEAD PACKETS.

ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1 4	FAMILY MIXTURE	per lb.	1 0
PEKOE	"	1 2	HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE	"	0 11
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 14	PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
VICTORIA MIXTURE	"	1 2	ORANGE PEKOE (Special Selected)	"	1 8

SOLE AGENTS :

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it bad been carried a mile.

	Rs. a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24 0
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial	25 0
HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, with open and bolt dial	30 0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial	30 0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial	32 0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial	35 0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial	33 0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial	40 0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 3½ in. dial	75 0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial	90 0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS
FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS
GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs. a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3 8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	6 0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.
LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS.
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., &c.
TOYS! TOYS!! DOLLS! DOLLS!!
TRICYCLES. BOYS' CRICKET SETS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

Truffit's Euchrisma	Piver's Eau de Tonic	Atkinson's Scent, Assorted	Cuticura Soap
Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer	French Assorted Scent in Boxes	Honey Water	Honey Soap
Rimmel's Hair Dye	Lavender Water	Pears' Otto Rose Soap	
Eau de Bolot	Egg Julep Truffts	Glycerine Pomade	Rowland's Macassar Oil
Fleur de Riz	Rowland's Kalydor	Piver's Eau de Oppoponax	Cosmetique
Royal Powder	Bay Rum	Bloom of Roses	Symth and Nephew Scent
Superfine Violet Powder	Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice	Opalin Powder	Eau de Cologne
Pears' Soap	Floriline	Extract of Elder Flowers	Aqua Geneva
Carbolic Soap	Poudre de Riz	Golden Hair Wash	Photocrome Pomade
Shaving Soap	Poudre de Java	Eau de Figaro	Piver's Eau de Rose
Lime Juice and Glycerine	Vinolia Soap	Piver's Dentifrice	Loyd's Euxia
Lubin's Scent, Assorted	Terebene Soap	Champorated Chalk	Eau de Toilet
Vienna Scent	Pears' Balls of sizes	Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk	Velentine
Florida Water	French Soap, Assorted		
Rimmel's Pomade	Brilliantine	Rose Leaf Powder	

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—			Cash Rs. as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50 with rings	per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50 do.	"	9 0
Isabels do.	50 do.	"	7 8
Exquisitas do.	50 do.	"	7 0
Princessas (small size) do.	50 do.	"	5 0
Little Devils do.	50 do.	"	3 0
Club Londres do.	100 do.	"	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial do.	100	"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	"	6 8
Habano 2A do.	100	"	4 8
Cartado 1A do.	100	"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
K. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
MORENAS & Co.
JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
C. D. DAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.
M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE.
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MONDAY, JULY 19TH, 1897.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT,

Under the Patronage and Presence of
BRIG.-GENL. W. F. GATACRE, C.B., D.S.O.,
AND
AUSPICES OF THE THESPIAN CLUB.
Tendered by the Leading
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS
OF BOMBAY
To Miss MAUDE HOWARTH, G.S.M., London,
Pupil of Mr. H. Sims Reeves.
Principal Soprano of the late Willard Opera Co.
Full Programme in Future Issues.
PRICES :—Rs. 4, 2, and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform. Half Price to 2nd and Back Seats.
Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

S. S. "BEDOUIN."

THE S. S. "BEDOUIN" has arrived from Calcutta with Coals, and purchasers are requested to take delivery of their consignments as quickly as possible in terms of their contracts.

TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 14th July, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1897, have this day been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay. 14th July, 1897.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and
In the matter of the ALBION GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held in the office of the Company, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 11th August, 1897, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of having the final account of the Liquidator placed before them and hearing any explanation that may be given.—Dated, 14th day of July, 1897.

R. GILBERT, Liquidator,
Albion Gold Mining Company, Limited.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS ESTATE JAMES WRIGHT KING.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late JAMES WRIGHT KING, formerly Special Manager under the Court of Ward North-Western Provinces of India, who died at Lachmipore in the District of Gorakhpore, in the North-Western Provinces of India, on the 23rd day of March, 1897. Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to whose Estate have been granted by the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of India to WILLIAM KAHLED STUART KING of Kamtaul Concern, Kamtaul Post Office, Darbhangah, Bengal, are required to send in particulars of the same with Vouchers, on or before the 30th day of September, 1897, to the said WILLIAM KAHLED STUART KING, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised; and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate, are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

WILLIAM KAHLED STUART KING,
Administrator to the Estate of James Wright King.
Kamtaul Concern, Kamtaul Post Office, District Darbhangah, Bengal.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARIDAS PARSHOTAM of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

HANSRAJ HARIDAS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING.
The 13th day of July, 1897.
MADHAVJEE VIRJEE, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

THE PURE AERATED WATERS,

PREPARED AT THE

VICTORIA HOTEL AERATED WATER FACTORY,

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These WATERS are sweetened with pure Cane Sugar, Mineral Sugar is not used, and will not go stale.

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P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th July, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twists, etc., etc.:—

2 bales grey dhooties.
1 case muslin.
2 bales grey jaconets.
1 case white shirtings.
1 case white doria.
On account of the concerned—
T S and C 6210.—1 case fancy velvet.
NH-1878 21-30—10 cases damaged foolscap paper.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 15th July, 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.
3. ONE ROBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (undertype) 10 H. P. nominal.
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5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electorical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.
6. TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.
7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Foster's Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

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FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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All information about the entertainment can be had from Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL, Marker's Building, Apollo Street.

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OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held at Guindy on the 9th, 12th, 14th, and 16th OCTOBER, 1897, CLOSE on SUNDAY, the 1st August, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General condition II and last para. of III.

For prospectus and the List of First Entries apply to

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS 1862 TO 1890.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FINAL DIVIDEND in the Liquidation of the above-named Company is about to be declared, and that all creditors who have not already furnished particulars of their debts or claims are required on or before the 31st day of October, 1897, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTJEN of 19 Old Broad Street in the City of London, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1897.

HOLLAMS SONS COWARD & HAWKSLEY,
Solicitors for the above-named Liquidator.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

CAPITAL.....Rs. 10,00,000.

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Any male or female by paying a subscription of Rs. 5 per month for 15 consecutive years, can secure, after such fifteen years, a pension of Rs. 10 per month till his death, and after death his nominee will be entitled to receive the full amount of subscriptions paid to the Corporation plus compound interest at Rs. 6½ per cent. per annum.

EXPLANATORY TABLE SHOWING PROFIT TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

In Years.	Actual sum paid by a Subscriber by monthly instalments of Rs. 5.	In the event of his withdrawal or discontinuance a subscriber shall receive Rs.
10	600	795
11	660	904
12	720	1,020
13	780	1,143
14	840	1,274
15	900	1,418*

*After the pensioner's death this amount will be paid to his nominee. A subscriber may pay as much more subscriptions as he likes in this DEPARTMENT on the above scale.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.—Loans.—Subscribers of this Department will get loans from the Corporation repayable by 25 monthly instalments.

Banking & General Agency business of every description transacted. Shares are still available. For Handbook of full information and other particulars, apply to—

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Acting Manager.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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W. B. THOM...

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and ... Square South, Calcutta.

KEATING'S POWDER.
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This Powder, so ... in destroying BUG... and all Insects ... animal life), ... sprinkled w... is invaluab... appointm... der."

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on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 6-16a. Low water, 4-32m., 5-40a.
Installation of Archdeacon, Cathedral, 6-45 a.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Obra left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bombay and Chilka entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Dwarka left it on Tuesday; the steamers Knight Templar and Hydaspes yesterday.

LECTURE.—A lecture for English-speaking Indians will be given, this evening, at 6 o'clock, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Grant Road, by Mr. Frank Anderson, B.A. Subject: "The functions of Reason in the Search after God."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Buchuanaland, Cape Colony, East London, and Algoa Bay, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8-30 a.m., to-morrow (Friday).

FIRE AT MATOONGA.—A fire broke out in an empty cadjan shed, belonging to one Oosman Janmahomed Rungaree, at Matoonga, on Tuesday. The shed was completely destroyed, causing damage, it is said, to the extent of Rs. 300. The Naigaum manual arrived in time, but was not used. The fire is attributed to careless beedee-smoking.

ALLEGED BURGLARY AT MAZAGON.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Russool Abdulla, a Mahomedan, and James Misquitta, a Eurasian, before P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of a number of glass mirrors and a whip, of the aggregate value of Rs. 32, the property of a Mogul merchant, named Abdulla Khan, residing at Mazagon. In consequence of certain information received, Inspector Barnett arrested the first accused, who made a statement implicating No. 2, who was then also arrested. Both the accused subsequently made statements, admitting having broken into the complainant's house at 2 a. m., about ten days ago, and removed the property mentioned in the charge. A horse-whip was produced by No. 2 from his house at Ripon Road, and made over to the police. A glass mirror was made over to the police by one Rodrigues, to whom No. 2 had given it, in all property, of the value of Rs. 8, being recovered by the police. The police applied for and obtained a remand to recover the remaining property, valued at Rs. 24, which was alleged to have been sold to a hawker by No. 2.

A DISHONEST SERVANT AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers prosecuted Ahmed Shaik Ismail, a Mahomedan young man, aged twenty years, lately a servant in the employ of Nowroz Khodabux, an Iranee cold-drink shop-keeper at Dongree Street, charging him with theft as a servant of Rs. 200 in currency notes and cash, the property of his master, the complainant. On the 7th instant, during the absence of his master at Mazagon, the accused broke open the cash-box, and having abstracted the money therefrom absconded from Bombay. The complainant reported the theft to the police, and the accused was subsequently arrested at Bhusawal by the District Police and brought down to Bombay yesterday morning in police custody, together with another Mahomedan, named Jaffer Hoosein, in whose possession the property was found. This second accused, against whom stood a previous conviction, was charged with receiving and retaining stolen property and with aiding and abetting No. 1 in the commission of the offence. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Wordship sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

OBSTRUCTING THE WORK OF THE DOCK MASTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Southwell Piper, acting Senior Dock Master, prosecuted Rama Babaji, tindal of a prow, and two others on a charge of disorderly behaviour in the Prince's Dock. Mr. Southwell Piper, in his evidence, said that, yesterday, while he was undocking the s. s. Knight Templar and the P. and O. s. s. Hydaspes, and docking the P. and O. s. s. Bombay and the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Chilka, prow' No 210 was lying alongside the Victoria Dock entrance. He ordered the tindal of the prow to leave that position, but finding his orders were disobeyed, he directed his serang and lascars to let go the ropes of the prow, so that it might go to the northward and allow the s. s. Bombay to get alongside the dock wall. Mr. Piper here pointed out that he had the power to order the tindal of the prow to move under section 8 of the bye-laws for the regulation and management of the docks. While the Port Trust serang was carrying out the witness' orders, the accused before the court struck him, and, jumping into the water, swam away. Witness added that in his experience he had never seen such a case of disobedience in the dock before. Here, while he was about to give his attention to the s.s. Hydaspes, and the assault had been committed, he found that all his men had got away. He pointed out that an incident of this kind distracted him and the employes under him from their work at a most important time, and had anything like it happened at night the result would have been serious. The accused, who pleaded guilty, were sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees each, or to undergo 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

ANJUMAN-I-KHADIM-I-ISLAM ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.—A general meeting of the above association was held, on Sunday last, at new Nagpada, Hoozra Street, at Ahmed Shabialy's house. There were present, amongst others, Messrs. Kazi Mahomed Alli Moorgay, Kazi of Bombay, Esmail Haji Ishack Fuzla, Khan Saheb Munshi Sayad Mainoodin, Deputy Educational Inspector, Munshi Shaik, Ahmed Sidiki, Syed Ahmed Oosman, Subedar Mirza Ahmed, Ahmed Shabialy, Shaik Chirajh Ali, engineer, and many others. On the motion of the hony. secretary of the Anjuman, seconded by Mr. Mirza Ahmed Kazrani, Mr. Munshi Shaik Ahmed Sidiki was voted to the chair in the absence of the Kazi of Bombay, who arrived shortly after the commencement of the proceedings. The honorary secretary read the proceedings of the last meeting, which shewed that Mr. Mahomed Hoossein Hakim, Judge, Small Causes Court, was appointed a patron of the Anjuman. The proceedings were confirmed unanimously. The hon. secretary, Mr. Syed Hassan, read two letters which were addressed to Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Cassum Hajf Mitha and to Sirdar Oomar Jamal Saheb by the Anjuman, congratulating them on their receiving the title of Sirdars from the Government of India, and their very kind replies to the Anjuman thanking the Association were also read. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Her Majesty's Government for honors conferred upon the two most worthy leaders of the Mahomedan community, and which they highly deserved. At the request of the Anjuman, Mr. Shaik Ahmed Ebrahim Saheb, as previously arranged, delivered a very interesting and instructive speech on female education amongst the Mohomedans, and said that the females ought to be educated in the first instance in their religious knowledge and instructed in other branches, such as primary education in Urdoo, embroidery, sewing, and household affairs. The girls should be educated at home after the age of nine or ... years, instead of being sent to schools. ... Mahomed Ali Moorgay Saheb supported ... speaker, and added that females should ... educated much, but Mahomedan ... should receive higher education in all ... such as religious and English, and this ... be neglected by the Mahomedan community. ... Kazi of Bombay was very much pleased ... eting and object of the Anjuman, and ... ish to become a member of the Associa- ... Ismail Ishack Fuzla was appointed ... Anjuman. With the usual vote of ... dent, the meeting terminated at

...EBTORS' COURT.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief, sanctioned the grant of the Order of Merit to the native officers present at Maizar.

COLONEL T. DEANE, Director of the Army Remount Department, returns from leave a few days hence. Colonel E. W. Chalmers, who has been acting for him, will then take leave.

MAJOR H. H. BURNEY, Gordon Highlanders, has been appointed Railway Transport Officer at Kushalgarh during the movement of troops and stores to the Tochi Valley.

FOR some days last week not a single case of plague was reported anywhere in Sind. One or two dropping cases have since occurred, but to all intents and purposes the disease has been stamped out at Karachi and other towns, and it is to be hoped that no recrudescence will occur when the cold wheather sets in again.

ONE of the main reasons, it appears, which led to the retirement of the troops in the Maizar action was that the sepoys had only twenty rounds of ammunition, while the mountain battery guns had exhausted their supply in five minutes. It is evident, therefore, that the steadiness and bravery of the troops averted a still more serious disaster than that which actually occurred.

A GENERAL Order by the Commander-in-Chief will shortly be issued with a view to the bringing home to the British garrison in India the terrible effect of a certain class of contagious disease. The manlier feelings of the rank-and-file will be appealed to, while officers will be directed to encourage in every way such sports and recreation as may tend to keep the men from immoral courses.

MR. FRANKS, a bailiff of the Small Cause, Court, on Monday evening, went into Wellesley Street, Calcutta, to execute a decree giving possession of certain land on which four Mahomedan families lived. A number of men armed with lathis resisted the bailiff and compelled him to retire. Ultimately the police dispersed the mob and possession was given to the bailiff. The huts were then untiled to prevent re-occupation.

MR. CADDY has printed a study in oils for a picture of the Calcutta Jubilee illuminations of 1887, which he proposes that the present Jubilee Committee should acquire as a permanent memorial. The picture represents the display on the line of the river, taking in the shipping, the High Court, Government House, the Bank of Bengal, the Port Office, and the Howrah Bridge. The artist has succeeded in reproducing with wonderful fidelity the splendour of the spectacle, and the picture is one that ought to find a resting-place in Calcutta, on account alike of its artistic and historical value.

UNTIL within the last few weeks, the orders of the Persian Government prohibited all communication whatsoever between Persia and Baluchistan as a precaution against plague. Recently the Seistan-Nushki route was allowed to be re-opened, a week's quarantine being imposed on the frontier. Orders have now been issued by the Persian Government reducing the period of quarantine to three days. Caravans and travellers proceeding from Persia to Baluchistan by the Seistan-Nushki route are not to be interfered with in any way on the frontier.

SAYAD AHMAD BADSHAH, son of Sayad Mahmud, ex-Badshah of Kuner, north of Jellalabad, has reached Peshawar on his way from India to Kabul. Colonel Gholam Rasul Khan, Agent of the Amir with the Government of India, is also in Peshawar, and will accompany Sayad Ahmad on his journey as far as Dakka at least. The Amir is now said to be anxious to get back into Afghanistan all the chiefs and sardars of note—Ayub Khan and Isbak Khan, of course, excepted—who are refugees in India and Central Asia. He is offering them safe-conducts and fair treatment, and some of them are likely to return to their native country if they see that the Kuner chief is well-treated.

THE Reorganisation of the subordinate forest staff for the Berars, comprising rangers, foresters, and guards, has now been sanctioned by Government. This completes the general reorganisation of the Forest Department in India, towards which end the present Inspector-General has steadily worked for the last ten years. The machinery of Government in India, especially when it includes the Secretary of State and his Council, moves somewhat slowly and is liable to long stoppages, notably in years of financial depression; and frequently a determined hand has to be applied to set some of the many wheels in motion again. The Inspector-General of Forests, in this instance has judiciously given a turn of the wheel when it was required, and we congratulate him on the completion of his task. The forest reorganisation scheme comprises a considerable addition to the controlling staff the creation of several new Conservatorships, a general rise in the average pay, and the creation of a provincial staff in which Natives of India can rise to posts carrying Rs. 600 per month, whereas formerly they could not hope to obtain more than Rs. 200, or in exceptional cases Rs. 250. The most important point of the reorganisation, however, is probably the introduction of a graded ranger-service carrying pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per month. This service is now entirely recruited through the Forest Schools at Dehra Dun and Poona, and from it is filled the Provincial Service, comprising the Extra Assistant and Extra Deputy Conservators. A special class of Deputy Rangers has been formed, which is filled by selection from the class of Foresters, who though they may not have the same high standard of theoretical training very often make excellent Range Officers. The principle of continuity in rise from grade to grade has been carefully observed; and whilst openings have been given to reward officers of any class for specially good service, the rights and claims of those in the superior class have been scrupulously safeguarded. The scheme created a fairly large number of appointments in the Provincial Service, varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 per annum which, naturally, were rapidly absorbed by young men, to a great extent "statutory" Natives of European extraction.

AN account is published of the misadventures that befell the party conducted by Lieutenant Elred Pottinger, R. A., to explore the upper waters of the Eastern branch of the Irrawaddy beyond the 'Nsentaru ferry. The enterpise was entirely a private one undertaken at the explorer's own risk and prompted by an adventurous spirit for which hereditary instincts are clearly responsible. There was considerable risk in the undertaking, for the Kachins are not a friendly people towards strangers, and our various collisions with them cannot be supposed to have improved their tempers. In 1892, moreover, a column under Major Yule crossed by the 'Nsentaru ferry and looked up Sadonkong with a view to exacting reparation for some tribal offences. Whether wisely or not, several villages were burnt, and it seemed probable that this might have left a legacy of hostility among the people who attach much importance to the paying off of old scores. However, Mr. Pottinger believed that by going with a small party, so as not to have to harass the people with demands for carriage and provisions, and by acting as his own interpreter that he could manage to make his way ...ith them. The event proved that he was perfectly ..., for the people everywhere were friendly or at ...e neutral; until the indiscretion of two of ... a Gurkha and the Native Surveyor, who ... their heads to fire at a troublesome tribes- ...ted a collision. It was only Pottinger's ... the Kachin character, which taught ...tion would ensue—and it came that ...aved the party. It is to be re- ...ploration was thus brought to ... both geographers and eth- ...nore knowledge of these re- ... Orleans has not yet giv- ...nformation on the sub- ...t fall to Mr. Pottinger ...connected with the ...of his famous name- ...f Afghanistan.

WITH reference to the proposed Trichinopoly-Thondy Railway (82 miles in length), the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 18,000 to meet the cost of the survey of that portion of the line outside the State of Puducottah, which agrees to bear its own cost of the survey of the line falling within its limits. It is proposed to depute an officer to report upon the traffic prospects of the railway.

THE total eclipse of the sun, visible in India, which occurs on 22nd January next, is one of considerable importance, especially with reference to the question of changes in the condition of the sun's atmosphere associated with changes in the number of sunspots. This eclipse will take place near the time of the minimum sunspots, and will yield valuable material for comparison with the results got at former eclipses near the period of the maximum sunspots. The circumstances that the line of totality passes through a region which is usually nearly cloudless at that season, and that the eclipse happens near midday, also renders it most important. Expeditions will probably be sent out to this country by England, America, and the Continental countries, and India is to be represented by Mr. Michie Smith, Director of Solar Physics, Madras. Mr. Michi Smith, who has decided to pitch his temporary observatory at Taragaon, not far from Satara, is obtaining special instruments for photographing the eclipse from England.

THE wildest rumours have been current on the north-west frontier and in Afghanistan regarding a coming *jihad*, since the affair at Maizar became generally known. The priestly class are doubtless mainly responsible for these, as the aim of the mullahs is to keep alight the flame of fanaticism. One of the stories which reached Peshawar from Kabul was that Umra Khan of Jhandoul had fled towards Waziristan with a party of 50 horsemen, the Amir having connived at his escape. The absurdity of such a tale becomes apparent when it is remembered that the Waziris are most jealous of the appearance of outsiders amongst them, and that the once redoubtable Umra Khan has no influence among them. He lost all his old prestige when he refused to lead the Bajouris against our troops in 1895, and he certainly would not seek fresh fame by mixing himself up with Waziri politics. Another report is that the fanatic priest, Najib-ud-din Akhunzada, or, to give him his common title, the Mullah of Hadda, also contemplates having a finger in the Tochi pie. He has been a refugee in the Mohmand country since 1883 and has always been bitterly hostile to the British Government. He is said to have summoned to him the mullahs of Tirah, the Afridi summer headquarters, and a number of the smaller fry responded to his summons. The Peshawar bazaar believes that he is about to proceed with a priestly following towards Waziristan; but as he was most careful not to expose his precious life to any danger in Bajour during the Chitral expedition he will scarcely seek martyrdom in the Tochi. There is no doubt a feeling of restlessness among all the tribesmen on the north-west border and a kind of sullen fanaticism is making itself apparent; but the force sent to operate against the Waziris is so large that it is most improbable any outside clans will attempt to help them. The Mahsuds will give trouble along the line of communications and they may possibly attempt to rush convoys, but even they may be deterred from risking any serious action with our troops. If they should appear in strength the operations will have a wider scope than the mere destruction of the Mada Khel villages.

AN unintended incident of the East End Jubilee parade was the extraordinary accumulation of vehicles in the City, owing to the stoppage of traffic at the Mansion House. A great number of omnibuses had been taken off other lines and sent to Liverpool-street in order to convey sightseers to Charing-cross, and these increased the already enormous number on that overcrowded route. At the Mansion House, between three o'clock and half-past, progress westward was stopped, and very soon the block vastly exceeded "forty" buses in a row." A dense mass of vehicles extended from the Bank to Liverpool-street, and the passengers had for over an hour and a half to amuse themselves as best they could. A few favoured ones saw the Colonials, but for all the rest there was nothing to see, and the sound of music and cheering in the far distance made the enforced delay more vexatious. When Charing-cross was at length reached, the conductor of one of the belated omnibuses remarked: "We shall have to charge by the hour next time; this is not business."

THE scenes in Piccadilly on JubileeDay afternoon baffled belief, and bore too ample testimony to the hugeness of this great metropolis. The whole length of that famous thoroughfare, from Hyde Park-corner to the Circus, was one great host of vehicles, so wedged together that movement seemed impossible. There was surely collected in that small space every build of vehicle which genius of man could contrive. Royal carriages and landaus, directed by drivers in the Royal liveries, containing some notable or other in Court costume, were locked in the wheels of the lowly coster's barrow. There were many roomy brakes, overloaded with family parties. There were actresses lolling back in luxurious Victorias, viewing the scene at ease. There were hundreds of omnibuses, every one of which was crowded. There were waggons full of food stuffs—strawberries, ice, vegetables, meats, confectionary. There were cabs full of flowers, cabs full of dressmakers' boxes, cabs full of luggage. Was it ever delivered? Did any of these articles ever arrive at their destination?

SIR ARTHUR and Lady Hayter have returned from Constantinople, where they have been staying with Sir Philip and Lady Currie. Sir Arthur, as Commissioner from the Duke of Westminster's Fund, was able to find employment for 221 working men in the towns of Varna, Shumla, and Rustchuck, and to remove from the relief lists 881 persons. This was affected by the purchase of tools, materials, boats, nets, &c., and in some cases by paying passages home. In no single case were the refugees assisted by money, excepting only the officers under Miss Fraser at Varna, who received small money gratuities at the conclusion of their work. The Armenian Bishop of Varna and the chairman of the Shumla Committee expressed their warmest thanks for the assistance rendered during the winter months and till the end of May to their suffering fellow-countrymen, and this assistance, so ably superintended by Miss Fraser, aided by the Vice-Consuls, has undoubtedly saved hundreds of refugees in Bulgaria from starvation, disease, and death.

THE novelty of a bishop lecturing on such a subject as "DrunkenParsons I Have Met" was served up as an attractive item for the usual weekly temperance meeting held in the Temperance Hall, Melbourne, the other night, but it failed to draw a large attendance. The lecturer was "Bishop" Meyers, of the Free Church of England—a denomination which has at its head in Melbourne the Rev. Nathaniel Kinsman. Judging by his address, Bishop Meyers, who stated that he purposed returning to England has had the misfortune to meet many clergymen who were addicted to drink. He prefaced his remarks by declaring that, generally speaking, no better set of men existed than parsons, although there were black sheep amongst them, just as there were in every profession. Those who formedthe subject of his lecture were men he had met in England; he knew little or nothing about clergymen out here, although he had been told by Presbyterians that they had some drunken ministers amongst them. The lecturer then narrated many cases which had come within his own observation where clergymen, some of them holding high positions, had fallen victims to drink, and had been led by it to commit various crimes. A story which created some amusement was that told by him at the expense of a liquor-loving curate who, when under the influence of drink, started a bridal party by reading the burial service instead of the marriage service, and who on another occasion while preaching to a regiment of soldiers after a drinking bout smacked his lips so often because of his dryness that presently the whole regiment was smacking its lips too and firing a perfect volley at him. The bishop also told of a rector who after drinking sherry for two hours at the rate of 15 glasses in half an hour, walked to his home, 2 miles, distant, to all appearances as sober as the proverbial judge. This seemed to be received incredulously by one or two stray topers who had chanced to drop into the meeting, but the lecturer declared it to be a fact, and he was accorded a vote of thanks for his address.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN APPEAL BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

IMPERATRIX VS. JAMPAYA BIN NARAYEN.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, on the 3rd November 1896, in this case, in which the accused was convicted by Mr. Lallubhai, first class magistrate of Belgaum, of offences under sections 403, 420, and 511 of the Indian Penal Code. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged before Mr. Lallubhai with theft in a dwelling house of the left half of currency note No. B99, 63789 of Rs. 20 of the Madras Circle, and with attempt to cheat the Paper Currency office by applying for payment of the value of the note, on a false representation, that the right half of the note had been lost by him. The magistrate convicted the accused of both offences, and fined him Rs. 25 for the first offence, or in default suffer rigorous imprisonment for twenty-five days; and Rs. 75 for the second offence, or in default suffer rigorous imprisonment for seventy-five days. The accused admitted that he sent the left half of the note to the Paper Currency office, Madars, along with an application dated 21st August 1895, stating that he had lost the right half of the note on or about the 6th, idem, and requesting payment of value of the note. From the magistrate's decision the accused appealed to the Sessions Judge, who was of opinion that there was no evidence of that positive kind, on which he liked to see a conviction rest. The inferential processes which alone remained to support the conviction in this case were not, in his opinion, so accurate and necessary as to supply the place of all evidence. He therefore gave the accused the benefit of the doubt which remained in his mind, found him not guilty of the charges, and directed that he be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said:—The Sessions Judge does not set out the ingredients of the offences of which the accused was convicted by the Magistrate, and it seems to us that he has not taken care to bear them in mind sufficiently. He says "No one knows how the half note came into the Appellant's possession, but the probable conjecture is that the said accused, who was discharged, knew it least as much about it as the appellant." We cannot see how that conjecture helps the accused. This half note which was lost so for back as 1891-92, was in 1895, in the possession of the accused, and he gives a false account of how he became possessed of it. At the time the half note was lost, he was a servant in the house of the owner of the note. He may have picked it up then, or he may have come into possession of it in some way or other afterwards; but whenever and however he did, he must have known it was not his and even assuming his possession was at first innocent the conversion of it to his own use in 1895 cannot but be a dishonest misappropriation. The Sessions Judge says that with respect to the attempt to cheat, there is a want of conclusiveness about the case, and that there is no evidence of that positive kind on which he likes to see a conviction rest. The real owner of the note sent the right half of it to the Currency Office at Madras in July, 1894 in order to get its value paid him. That right half since then remained there. In August, 1895, the accused sent the left half of the same note representing that the whole note had been paid him on account of his wages about a month before and that he had lost the right half. He asked for the value of the note to be paid him. The representation was absolutely false and must have been known to the accused to be false. By it he tried to deceive the Currency Office. The attempt to get the value of the note (Rs. 20) on this false and deceitful representation is clearly an attempt to cheat within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. We reverse the appellate order of acquittal and restore the conviction and sentence passed by the magistrate.

Their lordship for the above reasons reversed the order of the Sessions Judge, and restored the conviction and sentence by the magistrate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th July, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday the 17th instant at 4 p.m.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 7.)

Mr W Maude, Offg Mage and Collr, Muzaffarpur, is appointed sub pro tem to the second grade of Magtes and Col'rs, with effect from the 17th May, 1897, vice Mr W R Bright, appointed to act as Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

The Hon Mr H H Risley, C I E, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Depts, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th July 1897.

Mr C E A W Oldham, Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Depts, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Depts, vice the Hon Mr H H Risley, C I E.

Mr W Egerton, sub pro tem Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Shahabad, is appointed to act as Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Depts, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C E A W Oldham, or until further orders.

Mr R C L S Russell, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th July 1897.

Mr L O Clarke, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, is appointed to have charge of that sub-division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R C L S Russell, or until further orders.

Mr W B Brown, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is appointed sub pro tem to the second grade of Dist and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 27th June 1897.

The following acting appointments are sanctioned in the grades of Magistrates and Collectors:—To act in the first grade.—Mr T Inglis, with effect from the 27th May 1897, vice Mr Brajendra Nath De, on privilege leave; and Mr R W Carlyle, with effect from the 19th June, 1897, vice Mr L Hare, on deputation.

Mr S J Douglas, Dist and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Dist and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 19th June, 1897, vice Mr A E Staley, on furlough.

Mr H Cox, Dist and Sessions Judge, Tippera, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Dist and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 27th June 1897, vice Mr F E Pargiter, on furlough.

Mr H Wheeler, sub pro tem Jt Magte and Depy Collrs, Darbhanga, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the district of the 24 Parganas.

Mr R E Bradley, Asst Supt of Police, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to the district of Nadia for employment to famine duty in that district.

Mr H N Harris, Dist Supt of Police, 24 Parganas, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st Aug 1897.

Surgn Capt R Bird, Resident Medical Officer, Medical College Hospital, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to act as Professor of Physiology College Hospital, during the absence, on furlough, of Bgde Surg Lieut Col D D Cunning ham, or until further orders.

The following transfers are ordered:—Mr E P Stebbing, Asst Consvr of Forests, attached to thethe Singhbhum Forest Division, is posted to the charge of the Tista Forest Divn.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, July 10.)

Major H B Thornhill, Cant Magte, Bareilly, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th July 1897.

Mr C E Wild, Jt Magte, Bareilly, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Shahjahanpur, vice Mr H Z Darrah granted furlough.

Mr R Burn Jt Magte, in charge of the Kasia Sub-division of the Gorakhpur district, to officiate as Under Secy to Govt, N W Provinces and Oudh, vice Mr J B Brunyate, on deputation.

Mr D L Johnston, Jt Magte, Aligarh, to the charge of the Kasia sub division of the Gorakhpur district.

Mr H O W Roberts, Offg Magte and Collr Farukhabad, on being relieved, to revert as Jt Magte, Agra.

Mr H W Lyle, Offg Additional Judge, Moradabad, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Rae Bareli.

The services of Lieut C A E O'Meara, 2nd Benga L I, on Famine Relief duty in the Hordoi district, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

The service of Mr J B Brunyate, I C S, Under Secy to Govt N W Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, with effect from the date of making over charge of his present duties.

ONE of the best stories about Barney Barnato concerns a big "deal" some six years ago, when the Barnatos bought from De Beers 220,000 carats of diamonds for £247,000. Mr. Rhodes selling for De Beers. "It was like this," said Mr. Joel. "Barney made him an offer for the whole lot in one parcel. Mr. Rhodes considered it, and said at last, 'I'll let you have them on one condition.' 'What is it?' asked Barney. 'That you let me see what neither gods nor men ever saw yet.' 'Well, what is it?' again says Barney. 'Why,' says Mr. Rhodes, '220,000 carats of diamonds in one heap—a bucketful!' 'Done,' says Barney, 'I'll take'em, and you shall see your bucketful of diamonds.' So the deal was struke, and they poured the diamonds all together into one bucket and then empted them out in a heap, and they both looked at it and had it photographed, and said it was what no one had ever seen before. And after they had enjoyed looking at it, and the diamonds were handed over, it took us six weeks to sort them all out again, and they were kept off the market for all that time." "Smart man, Mr. Rhodes!" added the narrator. "When you think that every stone had to be examined separately and sorted into 160 classifications, you will know what sort of a job sorting that bucketful was! And, of course, Rhodes had the market to himself all the while! Smart man, Mr. Cecil Rhodes! Barnato Brothers don't mind big deals, but they don't buy'em by the bucketful any more.'

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain R J Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (27th June) via Colombo, with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE P and O Co's s s Bombay, 2,048 tons, Captain G H C Weston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji (8th June), with a cargo of 410 tons of coal and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,436 tons, Captain R B Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (29th June), with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Bedouin, 2,245 tons, Captain H H Godwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (29th June), with a cargo of 4,656 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr Nana bin Barkad, two native officers and 30 men of the 21st Bombay Infantry and 65 deck.

MARINE DEPRTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

Gulf of Martaban, Rangoon River Entrance. Storm Signals at the Telegraph Office Flagstaff at Elephant Point.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 15th ultimo, that from and after 12th June 1897 whenever storm signals are hoisted at the Town Flagstaff in Rangoon, similar signals will be hoisted at the Telegraph Office Flagstaff at Elephant Point. These signals are: Day Signals.—No. I, Bad weather or warning signal—a Ball; No. II, Storm or Danger signal—a Drum. Night Signals.—No. I, Bad weather or warning singal—Three white lights arranged in a vertical line; No. II, Storm or Danger singal—Two white lights arranged in a vertical line. The Ball or Three white lights when hoisted indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the Port is situated but is still at considerable distance from it. The Drum or Two white lights when hoisted indicates that a storm of considerable magnitude is approaching that part of the coast on which the Port is situated, and will shortly cross it."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 14.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Lalpoora	2241	Fenwick	Calcutta		M M & Co
D	Henry Balckow	439	Jourdain		16-7	B & P S N Co
E	Guyana	2370	Snow	Karachi	17-7	F F & Co
F	Goa	1217	Plorumer	Zanzibar	16-7	M M & Co
G	Courland	760	Tenton			D Adoola
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
Do	Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
L	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			Sheprd & Co
L	Indravati	513	Ahmed			Do.
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Do.
N	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	16-7	F Heyer
P	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp	Not fixed		W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	25-7	W A G Co
3	Singapore	2452	Pezzarello	Genoa	20-7	F R S N Co
5	Ganges	2111	Creery	Aden	16-7	P & O Co
12	Peninsular	3047	Wheler	London	23-7	P & O Co
15	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	17-7	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H D	Pholas	412	B P Trust
H B	Curlew	302	Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Bedouin s	Godwin	Calcutta, June 29.
	Chilka s	Phillips	Moulmein, June 27.
	Bombay s	Weston	Moji, June 8.
	Okhla s	Wood	Calcutta, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Hydaspes s	Lockyer	Hongkong.
	Kt. Templar s	Pain	Japan.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Rothwell, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The steamer Bombay, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—51 cases whisky, Edulјee Bezonjee; 12 cases tobacco manufactured, Damoder Ratansey.
Imperialist s—2 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Guyana s—110 casks ale and stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—210 bales soap, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Clydesdale s—150 cases turpentine, T F Bengalee; 60 drums, turpentine, EsmalljeetCurrimbhoy; 30 drums turpentine, Kikabhoy Furzullbhoy; 41 cases oilmenstores, 39 cases provision, and 13 cases medicine, Tyabally Akbarally; 11 cases medicine &c, Phillips and Co; 33 cases provision, B F Mody; 18 cases stationery &c, Hussonally Abdoolally; 4 cases medicine, A M Sodder.
Oriental s—4 cases provisions &c, A M Soddder.
Peninsular s—1 case cheese, Bomanjee Maneckjee; 1 case glassware, Eduljee Bezonjee Laxdavala; 27 cases oilmenstores, 3 cases biscuits, Bull and Co; 6 cases table salt, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 30 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 32 cases vermouth, and 60 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 35 cases brandy, Fakirjee Nusserwanjee; 240 cases brandy Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Tropic s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Peninsular s—24 bales straw boards, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—2 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Peninsular s—300 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—150 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—10 bales paper, Alridge Salmon and Co.
Vindobona s—1 case glassware, Hassum Cassum Nanjee and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Peninsular s—12 cases soap, Tyabally Akbarally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—10 cwt peacock feathers, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 30 cwt mother of pearl shells, K Shurriff and Co; 106 cwt mother of pearl shells and 9 cwt bees wax, D Jina; 66 cwt gum, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 50 cwt deer horns, Buxebhoy and Sewjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Karachi s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, Isac Wright and Co.
Netherby Hall s—200 bales hemp, Isac Wright and Co; 110 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee.
Guyana s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—7,000 cwt castorseed, 2,000 cwt mowraseed, 5,021 cwt rapeseed and 10,015 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clydesdale s—106 bales cotton, 361 cwt rapeseed and 8,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—18 bales twist, P F Talati; 114 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes s—55 bales twist, Tata and Co.

JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—50 bales wool, Jenabhoy Valli; 30 bales wool, L Shamjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—3 cwt peacock feathers, M Lalljee; 200 cwt buffalo horns, Megjee Mohomed and Co; 24 bales hides, Ahmed Abdoola and Co; 92½ cwt gum, Buxebhoy and Sewjee; 2 cases tortoise shells, Moledina Lalljee; 13 cwt gum, Nanjeebhoy Meanee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—105 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwt gum, Societe General Mercantile.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Commander s—825 cwt buffalo horns, Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Netherby Hall s—800 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,002 cwt rapeseed and 2,000 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri; 6,003 cwt rapeseed, 1,000½ cwt poppyseed 100½ cwt castorseed, and 600 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Guyana s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 9,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Kt Commander s—8,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales hemp, and 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Isaac Wright and Co.
Kurrachee s—5081 cwt myrabollams, Purshotum Sewjee; 502 cwt myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay s—600 bales cotton, and 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Vadala s—202 bales cotton, R Kishonial; 307 bales cotton, L Baboolall.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio, closed.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for the interior of Peru may now be accepted but will be subject to Government control.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Shuenwei and Weining.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Onipenta, which came in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, experienced strong south-west monsoon. The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Bombay, Captain G. H. C. Weston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji had moderate monsoon. The s. s. Bedouin, Captain H. H. Godwin, which reached this port yesterday, met with rough weather. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chilka, Captain R. J. Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein encountered high wind and heavy sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 fhours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·433	N	5	96·6	83·0	74	...	2·41	−2·49
Sirsa	29·403	SE	4	97·8	77·4	87	0·02	1·73	−2·19
Delhi	29·378	SE	5	85·2	78·4	91	1·90	4·90	−3·63
Agra	29·417	SW	7	91·5	78·7	84	1·23	6·02	−1·39
Cawnpore	29·479	WSW	5	93·8	82·1	74	...	4·94	—
Allahabad	29·482	W	8	95·6	83·2	64	...	6·23	−4·84
Jhansi	29·480	SW	3	90·6	80·2	75	...	8·03	−3·44
Jacobabad	29·341	SSE	3	98·5	83·5	81	...	1·29	+0·82
Karachi	29·498	W	22	88·3	82·5	79	...	3·71	+1·43
Jeypore	29·427	SW	4	87·6	74·0	98	1·83	3·74	−3·09
Ajmere	29·437	SW	6	86·4	77·6	92	0·33	2·30	−3·28
Deesa	29·491	WNW	16	92·3	77·0	98	2·85	5·50	−1·92
Ahmedabad	29·539	SW	8	93·7	76·6	94	0·84	5·22	...
Bhuj	29·538	W	19	87·4	78·9	87	[illegible]	3·38	−1·46
Rajkot	29·572	W	20	85·4	76·2	91	3·00	3·93	−7·63
Ghadechi	29·507	SW	22	91·2	76·2	93	0·88	3·32	...
Veraval	29·594	WSW	27	83·5	78·8	90	0·03	0·58	...
Neemuch	29·508	SW	10	79·7	73·6	93	0·18	6·91	−1·27
Indore	29·580	SW	12	86·2	74·1	88	..	4·39	−5·82
Saugor	29·533	WSW	10	90·3	76·6	71	...	8·70	−5·46
Jubbulpore	29·563	W	5	92·0	79·1	74	...	10·42	−7·33
Hoshangabad	29·565	SSW	8	90·3	77·7	74	...	7·91	−7·27
Khandwa	29·595	W	11	99·7	77·1	77	...	4·59	−5·13
Raipur	29·557	W	10	92·8	80·5	73	...	6·48	−9·44
Nagpur	29·596	SW	12	96·2	81·1	71	...	7·97	−8·53
Amraoti	29·618	W	13	96·2	77·8	68	..	6·21	−6·15
Akola	29·621	SW	19	98·8	79·8	63	...	1·82	−8·87
Surat	29·613	W	18	86·1	77·5	95	0·50	5·11	−11·00
Malegaon	29·624	SW	18	90·6	73·7	72	...	5·21	−2·90
Bombay	29·687	WSW	18	85·7	77·5	84	0·85	22·27	−12·17
Poona	29·685	W	20	87·1	72·9	76	0·08	5·51	−2·51
Ahmednagar	29·674	WSW	19	88·8	72·0	81	...	2·11	...
Aurangabad	29·673	SW	17	94·6	71·2	83	0·05	3·67	...
Sholapur	29·706	SW	...	96·2	72·0	58	...	2·98	−4·17
Ratnagiri	29·738	WSW	11	86·4	80·3	85	0·11	38·74	−10·86
Belgaum	29·754	WSW	28	78·7	67·8	95	0·10	10·49	−4·18
Goa	29·764	WNW	6	87·0	77·4	91	0·05	46·25	...
Karwar	29·764	W	6	85·2	79·5	92	0·08	62·03	+4·11
Mangalore	29·795	Calm	6	82·3	75·4	93	0·38	73·74	+29·18
Calicut	29·819	SSW	7	81·3	74·5	92	0·36	*74·89	+27·34
Cochin	29·827	E	4	84·7	75·6	84	0·02	54·87	+13·66
Bangalore	29·799	SW	12	84·5	67·7	83	...	1·70	−3·98
Secunderabad	29·675	WSW	19	96·2	74·2	61	..	1·97	−6·02
Masulipatam	29·667	NW	13	104·2	84·0	51	...	2·17	−6·09
Bellary	29·746	W	9	96·2	75·8	54	...	2·65	+0·08
Cuddapah	29·743	NW	9	101·2	81·9	62	...	2·78	−3·17
Madras	29·722	WSW	8	99·0	83·0	57	...	3·54	−0·24
Coimbatore	29·806	SW	4	84·9	72·0	86	...	5·74	+3·79
Trichinopoly	29·756	WNW	8	100·1	78·8	64	...	2·71	+0·44
Negapatam	29·759	W	7	102·6	79·9	61	..	...	−2·88
Colombo	29·826	WSW	7	87·0	80·0	61	..	14·28	+4·00
Aden	29·600	W	10	97·8	84·8	63	..	...	−0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=2·27 (22·39); G. T. H.=2·00 (21·69); St. G. H.=1·16 (23·59); C. P.=0·85 (23·27).

* Corrected, the rainfall on the 9th being 2·06 instead of 1·54.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Gujarat, a brisk fall at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi and Jeypore, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are easterly to south-easterly at Delhi and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and at Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Aurangabad Belgaum and Secunderabad. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Secunderabad and Rajkot, 22 at Karachi and Akola, 20 Ahmednagar and Nagpur, and 18 at Bombay, Deesa, Veraval, Ghadechi and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Negapatam and the minimum in large excess at Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Karwar, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was at Jacobabad, and the lowest 68° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Rajkot (3·00") and Deesa (2·85"), over an inch at Delhi (1·90"), Jeypore (1·83") and Agra (1·23"), light to moderate showers at Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Ghadechi, Bhuj, Neemuch, Surat, Bombay, Mangalore, Ratnagiri and Calicut, and a few drops at Veraval, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Karwar and Cochin. The rainfall is at present chiefly confined to districts where the weather is unsettled. Yesterday there was a low pressure area over Gujarat, and rain fell chiefly in Gujarat, Rajputana and at and about Bombay, Delhi and Agra. Elsewhere there has been little or none. The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has moved north-eastwards and a small depression exists at and about Ajmere, Jeypore and Delhi, and as the weather in Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar, Central India, Rajputana and the North-West Provinces and at Delhi is affected by the disturbance, rain is to be expected there. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is rather weak being about 2-3rds of its average strength on the Malabar Coast and 4-5ths of its average strength between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate showers on that coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Wednesday: The barometer is rising in Bombay and Rajputana and Burma and East Bengal but falling elsewhere. Readings are highest in Tenasserim, lowest in North West India, and three shallow depressions are shown—one over the Western Desert, the second over Delhi and Meerut divisions, and the third over Central Bengal. Winds are cyclonic in the neighbourhoods of these depressions but elsewhere steady. A general westerly current prevails. Wind is strong in the Bay and over central parts of the country, but below normal on the Bombay coast. Mean temperature is high in Peninsula, Central Province, South Gangetic Plain, and Central Punjab, but lower than usual elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and five at Rawalpindi. The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been light and scattered in Gangetic Plain and West Coast while there has been practically none over the Deccan, Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, Central and East Punjab and Madras. Elsewhere the rainfall has been general and in places heavy. Akyab reports over six inches, Dehradun and Roorkee report over four, Rajkot, Mount Abu, Bareilly, Bikanir, Hazaribagh, Gaya and Rangoon over three and Bhamo, Burdwan, Patna, Meerut, Rawalpindi and Deesa over two inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade In.	Espl'ade Cts.	Fort In.	Fort Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	21	27	20	23	22	40	22	43
Wednesday, July 14th	1	14	2	00	1	47	0	81
Total	22	41	22	23	23	87	23	24
Total fall to July 14th, 1896	39	37	37	40	41	29	40	57
Total fall to July 14th, 1895	28	61	23	23	25	17	21	53

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

	Ghadechi In.	Ghadechi Ct.	Dhola In.	Dhola Ct.	Jetalsar In.	Jetalsar Ct.
Previously registered	2	50	2	60	2	83
Monday, July 12	0	13	0	20	0	45
Total	2	63	2	80	3	28

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·691
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	·840
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·3
General Directions of wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	435
Fall of Rain	0·81
Total fall during month	8·83
" " year	23·24
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 14th July	0·04

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows;—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years

DON'T FAIL to VISIT OUR PLACE during the CLEARANCE SALE now on, as you might pick up many a useful novelities for a mere trifle at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..........	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6	8

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FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as allows:—

		Rs.	a.
1	Pound in Rs. 15 oz., post free..........	15	12
½	" " " 7-8 oz, post free..........	8	0
¼	" " " 3-12 oz, post free	4	4

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

THREE lakhs of Indian Council Bills were allotted yesterday on Madras, at 1s. 3 3-32d. The only change yesterday in the London financial market was a decline of 1-8 per cent. in Rupee Securities, at £63. Consols remained at 112¾; Paris quotations at 104¼ and 25·10 fcs. for French Rentes and Exchange on London respectively, Indian sterling Loan at 118¼; and Exchange on India at 30 days' sight at 1s. 2 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 9-16d. per oz.; but in New York the price of the metal was 1-8 cent lower, at 60 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87 dollars.

Braziers' Copper was quoted at £56 per ton; and Yellow Metal at 4 15-16. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 720,000.

For Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, the quotation was 44s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market steady in tone.

In the Statement of the shipments of Cottons and Twist during the month of June, received from London to-day, we observe that by far the largest missions of Plain Cottons were those to Calcutta, amounting to 50,650,000 yards, or 14,000 bales; while those to Bombay were 21,950,000 yards, or 6,000 bales; to Karachi, 12,200,000 yards, or 3,000 bales; and to Madras, 4,800,000 yards, or 1,600 bales. The smallest quantity of Colored Cottons was that to Madras, which was 500,000 yards; but Bombay received 2,350,000 yards; Calcutta, 3,200,000 yards, and Karachi, 800,000 yards. Of Printed Goods 2,900,000 yards were shipped to Bombay; 2,050,000 yards to Calcutta; 1,500,000 yards to Karachi; 1,250,000 yards to Madras. Bombay received 1,250,000 lbs. of Twist; Calcutta and Madras, 850,000 lbs. each; and Karachi, 400,000 lbs.

The Manchester Market was steady yesterday, Reuter's quotations being 4s. 2d. per piece for 38 in. 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, Fair Makes; 4s. 9½d. for 38 in. 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Fair Makes; 1s. 11 1-4d. for 37 in. 20 lbs. Jacconets; 2s. 1½d. for 42 in. 20 lbs. Mulls; and 7 1-4d. per lb. for 40's. Mule Twist.

Prices of Cotton, both for Spot and Arrival were all unchanged in Liverpool yesterday, the market closing quiet. Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, of which 400 bales were Surats; and the Imports 3,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands remained in New York at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; but August Futures advanced 15 points to 7·49 cents, and December 14 points to 7·10 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, the arrivals to date of this season's crop comparing as follows with those of last year and the year before.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts..........	1,000	1,500	400
Three days' Receipts..........	2,000	2,500	1,700
Since 1st. September	6,573,000	5,1[illegible]2,600	7,882,300

Locally, despite the advance in Futures in New York of 14 and 15 points (reported in the preceding paragraph), the Cotton market has been quiet to-day, and spot prices remain about the same as before. Japan buyers are not such keen purchasers, their requirements for the moment being apparently satisfied. The Mills are also quieter in their enquiry. In forward Cotton Broach can be had at Rs. 219 per candy, and Bengal at Rs. 169, but buyers offer only Re. 1 less than these prices.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are neglected, and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,421	bales.
Wheat	3,347	cwts.
Rapeseed..........	6,306	"
Castorseed	1,523	"
Rice..........	5,001	"

FREIGHTS are dull with no change reported in rates.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 3 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter class of paper was reported, but the enquiry both ways was limited; re-sales were in the market. Closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand..........	1s. 3 1-8d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic..........	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
" 3 months' sight..........	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 1-4d.	"
France "	1·60 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are weak, and after opening at 100 13-16 and 100 7-8 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, declined to 100 13-16 in the latter position, but closed unchanged in the former; 95 was named for Threes.

SHARES.—The market has been partially closed to-day owing to the death of a native broker.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..........	3 17-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols..........	112 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 13.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia, left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, the day before yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 13th instant, while the s. s. Idzumi Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the same day.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd July 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	300	..	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	18	...	41
For previous weeks of half-year.	...	...	...	..
Total for 1 week ...	400	300	...	700
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year*	533	9,344	1	9,878
Per mile of Ry. do.	31	541	...	572
Total to corresponding date do.	533	9,344	1	9,878

* Including Supplementary.

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 9,178
Ditto to date.......... " 9,178

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for 10 days ending 10th July, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	2,01,345	5,05,900	8,381	7,15,626
Corresponding 11 days last year. Open 1,490¼ Miles..	—	—	—	7,15,951

Decrease ....Rs. 325

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 13.

10 p.m.	81·4
WEDNESDAY.—JULY 14.	
6 a.m.	82·0
10 a.m.	84·3
2 p.m.	85·6
6 p.m.	85·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MERK—July 8, at Nuthia Gully, the wife of W. Merk, I. C. S., of a son.

WILSON—July 9, at Kotagiri, Nilgiris, the wife of J. T. Fellowes Wilson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BUTTRUM—July 11, at 26, Theatre Road, Calcutta, Edward Buttrum, Share and Exchange Broker, aged 55.

CAMPBELL—July 7, at Cawnpore, Archibald Colin Campbell, aged 32.

GORDON—July 5, at Parachinar, Kurram, Captain W. D. Gordon, I. S. C., Wing Commander, 36th Sikhs, aged 40.

MOORE—July 4, at Welling.on, Isabel Mary, the dearly loved child of Lieut.-Colonel and Isabel S. Moore, aged 2 years and 6 months.

MOORE—July 6, in the Darjeeling Mail train, Marion (Maisie) only daughter of W. T. Moore, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Krisnagar, aged 13 months and 12 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

₊ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1897.

PROFESSOR GOKHALE, apparently roused to emulation by the launching in London of the preposterous charge that women had been stripped in the streets in Poona to ascertain whether they were suffering from plague, had the indiscretion to go one better by a specific allegation that two women were outraged by soldiers on plague duty, and that one of the women committed suicide. Such allegations have formed no small part of the stock-in-trade of the editors of certain Poona papers, but they seemed to us—and no doubt to the Government—so absurdly impossible that they deserved no serious notice. They were generally so wrapped up in metaphor that it was not always certain that the men employed on plague duty were accused of committing a felony of the most heinous kind under circumstances rendering concealment and impunity hopeless, or were simply charged with "outraging the modesty of our women" by profaning the zenana with their presence. The inquiries we instituted made it clear that under the actual conditions of the house-to-house visitations no such crime was possible. The hours in which the search parties went round were prescribed at the outset from 7 to 11 a.m. The search parties were accompanied by Native gentlemen, who explained the object of the visit. The soldiers were always under the immediate control of officers, and they were impressed with the necessity of being careful not in any way to offend the feelings or the susceptibilities of the occupants of the houses. The native population were perfectly aware that the visiting parties would come in the morning hours, and in all cases the men of the house, the husbands, fathers and brothers, were present. It would be contrary to all nature, usage or sense of what is fitting to leave their womenkind alone when strangers are expected or present. Were they absent from any cause their place would be taken by friends and neighbours. The notion that under such circumstances soldiers, however reckless, could venture to assault the women of a house, or if they did, could have escaped instant detection and the severest punishment, could never have entered into the head of anyone but a fool or a fanatic. The genesis of that foul myth is to be seen in the rhetorical embellishments employed to rouse the people to resist the work of the Plague Committee. They were told that by sending soldiers into the homes of the people to intrude, into the zenanas and the kitchens their religion and their customs were "outraged," that such atrocities were worse than those in Armenia. The "modesty of their women" was insulted and the crescendo of vituperative innuendo culminated in accusations which Professor Ganesh Krishna Gokhale has seen fit to get into print over his own name in London. By order of the Bombay Government, Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Poona and the present Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee, requested all those who were engaged in helping Mr. Rand on plague work to state whether any complaint of any such offence had been made to any magistrate or any plague officer directly or indirectly by any man or woman or native lady or gentleman who assisted in the plague operations. They were asked to state whether they had any of them heard in any other way of such an offence being committed; whether any inquiry was instituted, or such complaint, if any, and what action, if any, was taken and with what result. We may infer the nature of the replies given to this invitation addressed to natives or Europeans who assisted in the plague work from the message telegraphed by Lord Sandhurst to the Secretary of State and read in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening. "From all enquiries made he (Lord Sandhurst) is convinced that Mr. Gokhale's statement is a more gross and malevolent invention than the allegations as to the stripping of women in the Poona streets!" It will now be Mr. Gokhale's duty either to withdraw the charge he was rash enough to make or to substantiate it by specifying the names of the victims and the dates and places where the alleged offences were committed. He ought to be prepared to show when and where they committed suicide. An inquest must have been held in the ordinary course, and it can scarcely be supposed that the relatives and friends withheld any mention of the circumstance that led the supposed victim to make away with herself. If he can supply these details, which appear to have been conspicuously absent from his letter, he will exonerate himself from the damaging imputation of having made a statement which is a gross and malevolent invention. A Professor fulfilling the high function of guiding the footsteps of students looking up to him as an example to be followed cannot be content to rest under such a stigma. We have referred to the known conditions under which the house searches were carried out to show the inherent improbability of such outrages having been attempted, and the certainty that if attempted they must have been met with instant exposure and the severest punishment. If Professor Gokhale and his friends who saw women stripped in the streets are able to prove that nevertheless the impossible did actually come to pass they will find little difficulty in explaining why they withheld all mention of these crimes against humanity till now. It must seem strange to the average intellect that with some of the most ingenious brains in Poona intent on discrediting the plague operations such daring offences could have been committed without the slightest effort being made to press the charge home and punish the guilty. Of what avail is it to write letters to papers in London weeks after the plague operations have ceased and Mr. Rand has been done to death?

WHEN Mr. Nugent laid before the Legislative Council the Provincial Budget eleven months ago he estimated that the opening balance of the year 1896-97, amounting to Rs. 23,82,000, would only undergo reduction to the extent of a little more than a lakh of rupees. This would leave the Province to begin the new contract term with two lakhs and three-quarters over and beyond the twenty lakhs balance laid down by the Government of India as the ordinary minimum. But the statement which Mr. Nugent will have to lay before the Legislative Council at its meeting three weeks hence will show how utterly these calculations have been upset by the crushing weight of plague and famine. For some time the Government of India left the local Government to bear the burden of the famine relief expenditure. But as the Provincial balance became smaller and smaller the authorities at Simla had no alternative than to take over the financing of all the relief operations other than those paid for from local funds. This procedure was in accordance with the established policy in such cases, which provides that "at the point where the Provincial balances are reduced below the standard required as working balances for the Provincial financial administrations, the Imperial Government has to step in, and bear the rest of the burden, which in the case of a great famine is necessarily by far the largest share." The words we have quoted are from Sir James Westland's last Financial Statement. But the plan therein adumbrated has not been strictly carried out, as the closing balance of the year was allowed to fall to ten lakhs, so that it was reduced below the standard ordinarily required by one-half. But the year is one of such heavy strain upon the Imperial resources that there is no ground for surprise, and little ground for complaint, that the Bombay balance should be allowed to recede to one-half of what is usually regarded as an irreducible minimum. The balances of the central authority itself have sunk to a lower figure than for many years past, and even though so deep a hole has been made in the Bombay treasury reserves, the Government of India have found it necessary to allot no less than 57 lakhs of rupees to the Province on account of famine operations during the current year. On last year's account they recouped to the local Government all the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on famine relief amounting to about 19 lakhs, leaving the Bombay administration to find over six lakhs in direct famine expenditure in other directions. When the two subventions we have named are added to the five lakhs of rupees granted towards the cost of plague suppression the total of special Imperial contribution to the Presidency works out to 81 lakhs. The famine relief operations in Bombay have been conducted with a regard to economy which seems to have been wanting in the neighbouring Presidency of Madras. But the tardiness of the monsoon rains has necessitated a continuance of relief operations in this Presidency on a large scale for a longer period than was anticipated, and there seems no ground for hoping that there will be any saving on the subvention of 57 lakhs. The probability is that further aid will be required for the Government of India.

It is true there has of late been considerable recovery in the items of revenue affected by the famine, especially in stamps, now that with the stay of the plague the tide of litigation has set in as strongly as ever. But under the heads affected by famine the falling off continues to be serious. Mr. W. S. Caine may be rejoiced to know that this is particularly the case in regard to abkari. The land revenue collections from the affected districts are still very small, but in the collectorates where the distress has been of the limited character which arises only from the enhanced cost of grain, the money is coming in fairly well. In the district of Kolaba, for instance, the collections up to date have been larger than was anticipated. The reason for this is that the ryots, being led to believe by emissaries of the Savarjanik Sabha that large suspensions and remissions would be made, alleged inability to pay, and the estimates were framed on the supposition that they would give some trouble. One of the peripatetic lecturers who preached the right of the ryots not to pay rent was prosecuted, and the cultivators were given to understand that as the season had not been a bad one, Government would expect to receive their dues. Finding that further prevarication was of no use, the landholders changed their policy and the land revenue has come in to a better extent than was anticipated when the estimates were framed. Although, as we have seen, the Government of India are financing the Bombay famine work, the Provincial revenues are suffering so severely from the narrowed receipts and extended expenditure indirectly due to famine, that it is estimated that the closing balance at the end of the current year will be less than one-fourth of the ordinary minimum of twenty lakhs. Under these circumstances various schemes for improvement that have long been before the local Government must be still further postponed, owing to the additional expenditure they involve.

IT is anticipated that the current week's Famine figures will show a marked decrease in the number of persons in receipt of relief. A similar prognostication was indulged in last week, but the latest returns in the current number of the *Gazette of India* show an increase of a quarter-of-a-lakh. Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Hyderabad, and Central India are the only provinces where a decline was noticeable. The numbers at present in receipt of relief are stated at 3,303,968. With such a number still on the lists, it seems rather premature to hold the last meeting of the Famine Relief Commission. However, in the opinion of those who are responsible for the administration of relief, the turning point has been reached, and the general rainfall will afford a sufficiency of work for all hands. During the past week in Madras the numbers increased by over sixty-one thousand. The explanation of this is, that the rainfall last week was seriously deficient. None but a few insignificant showers fell. Drinking water was reported to be again failing, and even the supply for irrigation purposes was insufficient. Early agriculture continued, but the crops that were so
were already in great danger. Bombay re
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seriously wanted there; indeed, the situation was reported to be growing critical. In the Punjab the providential downfall will have saved the province from great distress. Sowing operations were retarded for want of rain, while the high winds and dust-storms had injured standing crops. In the Central Provinces the people had almost given way to despair. The situation was critical, and rain was awaited with anxiety. Sowing operations had been suspended since seed-grain that could ill be spared had been lost; rice nurseries were withering, cotton dying off, and other crops on high ground fast withering. Fodder and water were both deficient, and the outlook was of the blackest. All districts pronounced the monsoon a failure, and complaints of want of rain, crops withering, sowings retarded, and prices rising are published from all provinces. Since then, however, there has been general rainfall, and there are prospects of more. May the sanguine hopes of the agriculturists be realised.

A GOOD deal of rash surmise has been built on statements with regard to supposed incidents on the road to Ganesh Khind on the night of the 22nd June. It may be useful to correct some of the statements that have gained currency. In the first place, it is not the fact that the lamps were put out on the road near where the murders were committed. There are no lamps on that part of the road. There was no sinister purpose in omitting to place police sowars on the road. It has never been the practice to place sowars on that road. In the first place, their services are not required to control the procession of carriages—all going one way—on a broad and level thoroughfare. In the second, there are no sowars available for such duty. The number of police sowars for the whole of the Poona district is twenty-four. Sowars to patrol three or four miles of road should be twelve at least to be of any use—half the number available for the whole zillah. The usual number of Inspectors and policemen were stationed in the Government House compound and near the gates to regulate the carriages. People were not turned back from the Kirkee Road without apparent reason. The carriages were parked on that road, and it was impossible for any one to drive that way. The report of questions being asked and carriages being stopped *on the way* to the reception rests on a single circumstance which by no means points to inimical intentions. The gharies stopped for awhile because those in front found that the banquet was not yet over at Ganesh Khind, and two lines of carriages were formed. A ghary came out of the line and someone called out to know whose it was. Nothing more.

THE ceremony of inaugurating the use of telephonic exchange communication in the city of Ahmedabad, will be performed by the Collector of the District, Mr. M. C. Gibb, on Saturday, the 17th instant. The system has been put up, and will be worked by the Bombay Telephone Company.

THE demand for small silver coins from the districts for the purpose of making payments to famine relief workers still continues, and the work of making the coin is being proceeded with at the Bombay Mint. The indents from the Madras Presidency are specially large.

IT is now regarded as certain that in the event of the new loan of four crores being raised in India, Government will go back to the three and a-half per cent. rate of interest, the three per cents being practically unsaleable at the present time. It is hoped, however, that the London market will be resorted to.

THE new "Naval and Military Magazine," under the editorship of Mr. Arthur a Beckett, starts with a "Diamond Jubilee number," and is full of articles of special interest to those who are concerned in the services. The idea of this latest addition to the monthlies appears to be that of mingling the technical topics which have been apt to monopolise the space in publications of its class with papers of more general interest. Opening with a spirited patriotic song by Mr. Clement Scott entitled "Sailors and Soldiers of the Queen," the number comprises an article on "The Navy during the Victorian Era," by Admiral Colomb; a story of the Franco-German War entitled, "A Prisoner at Will," by the editor; and articles by Holt S. Hallett, on "England, France, and China"; "The Volunteer Force," by Sir Howard Vincent; "The Royal United Service Institution," by Major Holden; "The War Medals of the last Sixty Years," by E. P. Elkington; "The Indian Army, 1837—1897," by Captain Rushbridger, and many others. The indispensable postscript of gossip on current topics is divided into two sections—one signed "Militaire," and entitled "In Mufti," the other signed "Madame la Capitaine," and headed "For Officers' Wives and Daughters." Both are written in a pleasant, sprightly vein.

IN the new number of "The Lady's Realm" the Domestic Servant Difficulty rages to a degree which testifies eloquently to the reality of the crisis. The Dowager Countess of Malmesbury fears that the question, like the perennial Eastern difficulty, will remain unsettled. This reminds her of an unhappy lady who, peevishly addressing her husband, said, "Don't talk to me about Greece being in flames. We have eighteen people to dinner tonight and the cook is drunk." The Countess can only counsel care in the matter of characters, kindness in illness combined with strictness in the matter of duties. It is painfully significant of sorrows below stairs that she observes that, "although every one objects to be robbed, it is, perhaps, better to close one's eyes as much as one can afford," though she draws the line at wa
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TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE REPORT OF THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The report of the South Africa Committee has been published. It strongly censures Mr. Cecil Rhodes for organizing the Jameson raid, deceiving Lord Rosmead, and concealing his designs from his co-directors of the Chartered Company and also from the Cape Cabinet.

It refrains from suggesting any proceedings against him and Mr. Beit, who is also held responsible.

It entirely absolves the Colonial Office from any cognizance of the raid.

JULY 14.

With the exception of the "Daily News" and "Chronicle" all the papers endorse the findings of the South Africa Committee, and hope the question will now drop.

CONFLICT BETWEEN BRITISH TROOPS AND BASHI BAZOUKS.

The "Times" correspondent at Athens telegraphs that sixteen British troops have been killed at Candia in a conflict with the Bashi Bazouks.

Three hundred British Marines have been landed, and the Admirals have sent five warships to the scene to repress any further movement on the part of the Mahomedans.

THE ALLEGED POONA OUTRAGES.

LONDON, JULY 13.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton read a telegram from Lord Sandhurst in which his Excellency states that from all enquiries made he is convinced that Mr. Gokhale's statement is a more gross and malevolent invention than the allegations as to the stripping of women in the Poona streets.

RETURN OF INDIANS TO INDIA.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala and the fifteen Imperial Service officers started on their return journey to India to-day.

RAJAHS ENTERTAINED AT WINDSOR.

The Rajah of Khetri, the Thakore of Gondal, and the Rajkumar of Shappura dined with Her Majesty the Queen, last night, and remained at Windsor until to-day.

DISTRIBUTION OF JUBILEE MEDALS.

Her Majesty, yesterday, presented the Rajah of Khetri and the Rajkumar of Shappura with the Jubilee gold medal.

Ram Lall, the Private Secretary, was in attendance on the Rajah of Khetri.

THE EQUATORIAL PROVINCES OF ABYSSINIA.

It is announced in Paris that King Menelik has appointed Major Leontieff Governor-General of the equatorial Provinces of Abyssinia.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

A telegram from Datta Khel, dated 13th July, says:—

General Corrie-Bird arrived here yesterday evening and inspected the post and defences. The plain on which Datta Khel stands is stony and intersected by ravines. One divides the main camp from the enclosure in which is located the 33rd Punjab Infantry. The British troops doubtless appreciate the change. The climate is cooler than Miran Shah. One case of glanders occurred among the cavalry horses at Idak. A horse was shot and precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

General Corrie-Bird's proclamation to the tribes, issued to-day, recapitulates that after friendly prearrangement with the tribes and receiving hospitality at the hands of the Maliks the troops were attacked treacherously. It was intended, therefore, to destroy all fortified kots in Maizar and Sheranna and to remain as long as deemed desirable. Punishment will be inflicted on those connected with the attack. It will be announced later to those whom alone it is his business to deal. All others are warned that any unfriendly acts will be severely dealt with. The accounts one hears at first hand here of the splendid gallantry of the troops at Maizar and the instances of devotion to duty create a feeling of pride in this last of the many achievements of the Native army.

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The whole of the Tochi Field Force will be concentrated at Datta Khel, General Symons and staff, with the Rifle Brigade, having arrived at Idak, only about twenty-five miles distant, on Monday.

Major Digby and the Sappers have gone to Boya to entrench the post there.

The river at Khusalgarh has arisen enormously, but the bridge of boats stands firm.

General Corrie-Bird's proclamation to the tribes was issued yesterday.

THE TARDY MONSOON.

The monsoon is increasing somewhat in strength, and heavier rain has commenced in Northern India.

LAWN-TENNIS AND BADMINTON HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

POONA, JULY 14.

The Lawn-Tennis and Badminton Handicap Tournament was finished yesterday, the handicapping showing very good results.

Greig won the Tennis singles; and McIver the Badminton singles. Hepenstal was Greig's closest opponent, while McIver found some difficulty in beating Beale.

The Tennis mixed doubles was won by Mrs. Fagan and Captain Addison after a series of good matches. The men's doubles was won by Sargent and Hepenstals, who came out the winners.

The final in the Badminton mixed doubles proved a very interesting game. Miss Black and Professor Beale beat Mr. and Mrs. McIver.

Two Handicap Tournaments will be started shortly—a mixed doubles at Tennis, partners being drawn by lot; and the European Stores contest at Badminton.

CHOLERA IN SHOLAPUR.

Cholera is raging badly at Sholapur. From the 3rd to the 10th instant there were 44 attacks, and 30 deaths.

No rain has fallen, and food is very dear and scarce. Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, owner of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill, has opened a shop, and has eased the prices a little by under-selling the dealers.

PLAGUE AT LANOWLI.

Plague is raging badly at Lanowi. Doctors from outstations have been sent there.

THE OUTBREAK AMONG THE LANCERS.

No new plague case has occurred amongst the 2nd Bombay Lancers.

CHOLERA IN POONA.

Cholera is raging badly in Poona city. There were 32 deaths.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 14.

A special general meeting of the City Municipality was held, this evening, when twenty commissioners were present.

Mr. Kumtekar, the secretary, read the following letter from Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Poona:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a letter, dated 8th inst., intimating the inability of the Municipality to pay Rs. 45,930 as required by me, and awaiting further instructions from me, in reply I have the honour to request you to be so good as to refer to Section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act IV. of 1890, Clause 3, which says that the said rate shall be assessed except in the Municipal district by the Collector at his discretion; if the local area in which any such rate be imposed is Municipal district the amount of the charge shall be paid by the Municipality from the fund. The rate shall be assessed by the Muncipality conformably to the directions given by the Government under Sub-Section 2. You will observe that the law exacts that the amount of the charge shall be paid by the Municipality from the Municipal fund. When your Municipality has fully considered this provision of the law, it will, I cannot but believe, perceive that to refuse to pay is to act in direct violation of the law, and that is not the position which would be in accordance with the resolutions or dignity of the Municipality to assume. I would, therefore, beg of you to comply with the law at your early convenience."

After a short discussion, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the Municipality is fully alive to and prepared to discharge the duty imposed upon them by Section 25, Bombay District Police Act IV. of 1890, but as the Act does not authorise the Municipality to raise a loan to meet such demand no loan can be raised under other Acts, and as the Municipality is quite unable to meet the demand from the small balance available, the Municipality regrets its inability to carry out the orders of the Government, and requests that the Government be moved to be pleased to issue instructions for the guidance of the Municipality in the matter. The Municipality have never refused to discharge its obligations, and hopes that its inability may not be construed into a refusal."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba, Mid. & Lower Colaba, Fort, Southern, Fort, Northern, Esplanade	Nil.	Nil.	3
B	Mandvie, Chukla, Oomarkhari, Dongri			14
C	Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada			24
D	Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, Mahalakshmi			2
E	Mazagon, Tarwady, Second Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, First Nagpada			26
F	Parel, Sewri, Sion			8
G	Mahim, Worli			2
	Non-Residt. and Unknown			1
	Total......	Nil	Nil	80
	Total to date...	12,643	10,695	

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

The number of fresh cases and deaths from cholera is increasing daily. On Tuesday the official returns showed that ten attacks and six deaths from the malady occurred in Bombay. One case of cholera was detected among the men in a milch-cattle stable at Dwarka Lane, Fort, and the patient was immediately removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. As there appeared to be a possibility of the disease spreading in the town through the milk that might be sent forth for sale and consumption, the authorities took all measures practicable to destroy the germs. The stable was flushed, disinfected, and thoroughly cleansed.

PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITALS.

The number of plague patients in different private hospitals has been considerably reduced. There are at present eight persons lying in private plague hospitals, *viz.*, three in the Lohana, and five in the Parsee Hospital.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

House-to-house inspection by the District Medical Officers and their staff and the Justices of the Peace was made in three districts on Monday, but no case of plague was discovered.

QUARANTINE CAMP.

The Quarantine Camp at Wari Bunder is now quite empty, there being no occupants and no fresh admissions during the last few days. Seven persons were discharged from the Mallet Bunder Camp, which was originally meant to serve as a shed for the pilgrims, and 41 persons now remain there in quarantine.

DEATH OF SURGEON-COLONEL CRUICKSHANK.

THE *Banffshire Journal* of June 15 contains an appreciative notice of the career of the late Surgeon-Colonel Cruickshank, who held the post of Inspector-General of Prisons in this Presidency with distinction for a long spell. Dr. Cruickshank as a boy at the Edinburgh Academy was facile princeps in mathematics, and his joining the medical classes in the University of Edinburgh was a surprise to his teachers and fellow-pupils. Among his brother medical officers and in Society generally he was a favourite, and his memory will be affectionately cherished by a goodly number of men still in harness in this country. This is the natural outcome of his straightforward character and genial kindly manner. He served in the Mutiny mostly as medical officer to a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, and his name has thus, since his retirement upwards of ten years ago, invariably been found among those present at the annual dinner of the Bombay R. H. A. in London. At Jhansi whilst attending a wounded man in the street he was fired on from a window and shot through the body, the ball entering near the spine. For this act of great coolness in a most dangerous situation in presence of the enemy he was recommended for the Victoria Cross; but this distinction was then more sparingly bestowed than it is now, and for some reason deemed inscrutable at the time Assistant Surgeon Cruickshank did not receive it. Prior to becoming Inspector-General of Prisons, Dr. Cruickshank was Surgeon on the Staff of Sir Bartle Frere, and later Private Secretary to that Governor, and he remained as Surgeon on the Staff of the next Governor—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and throughout his residence at Government House enjoyed singular popularity.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

DULL, showery weather prevailed for the close of the Ascot Meeting on June 18; but a large company again witnessed the sport, which was quite up to that seen during the earlier part of the week. Mr. B. S. Straus's Teufel, who started favourite, just beat Royal Corrie for the High Weight Plate, and Mr. T. Brinckman's Sarratt defeated several more fancied candidates in the Windsor Castle Stakes. The Hardwicke Stakes proved a good thing for Mr. L. Massey's Bay Ronald; but it was only after a desperate race that Mr. Rucker's El Diablo secured the Workingham Stakes from eighteen opponents. Prince Soltykoff's Woolsthorpe won the Queen's Stand Plate, Mr. W. Low's St. Bris the Alexandra Plate, and Mr. C. D. Rose's Cortegar the Forty-fourth Triennial.

Lancashire are no longer first in the County Cricket Championship list. The premier position passes to Yorkshire, who however have played nine matches to the eight of Lancashire. The defeat sustained by Lancashire at the hands of Surrey was decided indeed, and no one would wish unduly to minimise its fulness. But there are some things which, in all fairness, should be said for the Lancashire men. It was, to begin with, a great piece of fortune for Surrey to win the toss. An excellent wicket was improved for them by a series of showers which were too light to drive the players to shelter, and which made difficult the task of the bowlers. Before the rain fell both Abel and Brockwell had shaped badly, one poor stroke following another, but always the ball falling just out of reach of the fieldsman. On the wet wicket they got set, and when once Abel has made his first twenty runs everyone knows it is a difficult thing indeed to disturb him. That the bowling was collared by Surrey after the start given them is in no way surprising. Baldwin, in his finely hit innings of 93, gave chances which were not taken. But there is this to be said for the fielders—that most of them were pretty well starved. The wind blew cold from the north, and one half-expected snow. Spectators had been careful to provide themselves with overcoats, waterproofs, and mufflers. Men in the field were in their flannels, and the scoring was not advanced at such a rate as to cause any continuous warmth to them from active exertion. Some of them, indeed, sought to promote circulation by whirling about their arms as they would on a chill November day.

Again at the end of a long day in the field, Lancashire had just forty minutes left for batting, in rather a bad light. More often than not, this is fatal to a side. Had the time been a little shorter Mr. Tindall would no doubt have sent to the wicket the tail end of his team, reserving his best men for the beginning of play on the morrow. But he chose, properly enough, to make no change in the order of going in. His judgment was not, we think, at fault even though the result was disaster. On the morrow came the rain, and there was no play. To crown other misfortunes, Lancashire had to bat on Saturday on a wicket which suited the bowler well. How thoroughly soaked it was may be judged from the fact that a ball hit by Tyldesley fell a very short distance from the rails, and travelled not more than three or four yeards further. Richardson and Hayward are not merely good but great bowlers, and they made the most of their advantages. Baker and Tyldesley were the only men who shaped properly, and like true criketers, against them. Smith scored, and so did Briggs, but the luck was with them. The character of the pitch was evidenced by the careful way in which the batsmen sought to make smooth the ground after every ball delivered by Richardson. While Lancashire certainly ought to have done better than they did, we think it only right to make note of the unfortunate conditions under which they fought. Perhaps on another day the fortune of cricket may be with instead of against Lancashire.

So unostentatiously have the Philadelphian team of cricketers been introduced into England, that it was not until one of their number rattled down the wickets of one of our county elevens that any particular importance was attached to their doings. It now appears that in J. B. King the Americans possess a bowler, indeed, who possesses the eminently useful knack of making the ball swerve in the air, it is said, after the manner of pitchers at baseball. With the season still young, it is fully early to appraise the young cricketer's ability, but the fact of attention being drawn to his curling the ball in its flight may induce some of our young men to cultivate the practice. Before now we have heard most experienced cricketers express doubts as to the ability of anyone to knowingly curl or swerve a ball thrown at any pace, but having watched a baseball pitcher demonstrating the different deliveries, we can assure my readers that the ability to do these wonderful things with a ball is very real indeed. Not only did we see a player make a ball swerve to the right or to the left at will, but what was to me more marvellous still, the ball could be made to travel from the hand of the pitcher in a straight and level line until withen a few feet of the striker when it would be made to suddenly curve upwards or downwards according to the particular spin put on it. At the moment we cannot recall the name of the American who gave this astonishing show to a party of journalists, but anything more remarkable in its way we had never before witnessed, nor have we seen it accomplished since. The probability is that King, the Philadephian, acquired this skill when playing baseball, and now finds it of great service in our national game. Australia has sent us over some exceedinyly smart bowlers at times, and it would now seem that America can teach us something. Considering how very scarce really destructive bowlers are to-day, it may be worth the while of some of our younger players to attempt this "curl" in the air. That it must require hours of diligent practice no one need doubt, but with centuries being piled up week in and week out by our great batsmen the introduction of a few more deadly bowlers would do the game of cricket no harm. It is good to see Tom Richardson and Mold making the ball turn into the wicket when bowling at top speed, but had either of them the knack possessed by the newly-discovered American bowler the probability is that a few of our county batsmen would have their averages considerably lowered.

It is generally conceded that golf is not a very good game to watch. In comparison with the noble pageant of a cricket match, or with the high pitch of strenuous energy in football, it seems a little colourless, a little tame. The strokes suffer in interest from their isolation; there is none of the excitement of attack and repulse, of the alternatives of opposed and related effort. Some people can watch cricket matches every day and all day long; I cannot conceive of anyone who would wish to watch even Taylor and Vardon and Herd for many days together. But now-a-days we seem to be making a curious mistake in the character and quality of our spectatorship. Human nature is, after all, ever so much more interesting than skilful performance. County cricket is very well to doze over on a long summer day, but for vividness of personal interest it can hardly compare with a game between youngsters on a make-shift pitch. One could not pretend to guess at Mr. Stoddart's character from his bearing in the field, beyond certain obvious qualities which help to make him such a fine cricketer, but these small boys, bellowing and throwing their bats about, are open to observation. The first-rate golfer's personality is even more effectually disguised. His play must be, to some extent, the outcome of his character, but the relation is too obscure. Emotion, variation, spontaneity must be carefully subdued. There are joys and sorrows below the surface, but we may hardly share them. He is a kind of automaton, beautifully constructed, but annoying us sometimes by an unexpected defect. His humanity is a detachment—an irrelevance.

If, then, we are to obtain the full advantages and interests of gorf we must not go to see encounters between Mr. Hilton and Mr. Ball, or between Herd and Taylor. These great performers have a surface which we cannot penetrate. We must seek out two thoroughly bad players, novices if possible, and on some pretence obtain permission to accompany them. There may be novices who are imperturbable and dignified, but I never met one. They betray themselves in every movement, in every gesture. They are objects for pity or contempt, for love or hatred. If we cannot respect, we begin to understand. Golf is a great solvent; it has seemed to ruin, in revealing, many a character which stood well with the world. To the student it should be invaluable. He may see a great man, a man at whose nod empires tremble, clumsy and perspiring, and neglecting to replace the sod. He may see a man with a reputation as an astute diplomatist, trying to loft a stymie when his opponent has played two more, or a soldier of invincible determination failing, at a critical juncture, to hole a two feet putt.

Players upon seaside links are sometimes inclined to look with some contempt upon the "inland green." An attitude of sympathy and admiration would be more becoming. It is quite likely that the cave-man thought very poorly of him who was compelled, caves being scarce, to construct a wattled hut. The hut was probably an inconvenient dwelling, but our houses now have conveniences unknown to caves. Who, then, can conceive the future developments of the artificial green? Even now they are monuments of skill and patience, and they have sometimes peculiar characteristics which may produce interesting results. At Withington, for instance, there is a capital course, quite reasonably wide, but bordered by that most horrid of hazards, long grass. To play at Withington one must either be a straight driver or a man of large means to whom an inexhaustible supply of new balls is a matter of course. Thus in the process of time the erratic driver tends to disappear. The fittest survive, and the habit and tradition of straight driving remain at Withington. The Committee of the club may be pitiless towards the individual, but they are taking very good care of the race. At this time of the year, too, there is nothing more beautiful than the sunlight upon a hayfield.

The Northern Tournament, which was in progress all last week on the Northern Lawn Tennis Association's ground, at Old Trafford, Manchester, was brought to a close on Saturday. The earlier portion of the day gave promise of a fine conclusion, and there was a general hope that the championships would be fought out in fair weather, albeit upon courts that must of necessity be rather heavy. The expectation was in part fulfilled, for the clouds did not discharge their waters until what is always regarded as the special show match at Northern Tournaments—the challenge match of the gentlemen's doubles—was about to be decided. Then the rain came, gently at first, but afterwards faster and faster until even tennis enthusiasts turned their backs upon the courts and joined the stream of those who were leaving the ground. It was an unlucky ending to perhaps the most unfortunate of the whole series of Northern Tournaments. Upon one matter the management may be congratulated. But for their determination to push forward the earlier stages of all the events whenever opportunity offered, it would have been impossible to bring the week to an orderly close. The general arrangements for the comfort of the public, however, and particularly the arrangements for the supposed convenience of the press, left much to be desired.

The challenger in the open championship singles was Mr. R. F. Doherty, of Cambridge University, who, by his defeat of Mr. S. H. Smith, of Stroud, had won the right to face the holder, Mr. W. Baddeley. It is unlikely that Smith would have succumbed so easily as he did in the final round had he not been suffering from a sprain; and the same remark applies to the defeat of his side in the All-England Mixed Double match. Miss Dyas and he could probably, at another time, have given a better account of themselves even to so strong a pair as Miss Martin and F. L. Riseley. It appeared soon after Baddeley and Doherty took to the courts that the Cambridge man had but a sorry chance. He scored no more than two games in the first set, and those in no great style. In the second set, however, the match assumed a different aspect, and it became evident that, whatever the issue, Baddeley was not going to have matters all his own way. He secured the initial game, but then began to exceed the side-lines and misjudge the height of the tape, with the result that Doherty, who had begun a pretty exhibition of cross-placing, took three successive games. The next one fell to the champion, but Doherty responded, and made the score 4—2. It was at this point that Baddeley seemed to rouse himself to an effort in his very best form. Taking possession of the forward ground over they met, he established a fine attack with rapid and brilliant cross-shots, forehand and back-hand, by means of which process, frequently repeated, he not only equalised with Doherty's score, but made the figures 5—4 in his own favour. Although the challenger reached "5 all" he was unable to secure a vantage game, and the set ended with two in hand for Baddeley. Now, for a space, however, the champion seemed to lose the accuracy of judgment, which is so striking a characteristic of his general play. Mr. Doherty led off with the first game, and although "one all" and "two all" were called, Baddeley could not improve upon the small total standing at this point to his credit, and the challenger thus secured the third set. It proved to be his last: for, though he made a good stand to the end he was no match for the clever cross-placing which the All-England player now again brought into play, and a love set concluded an interesting match.

In the corresponding event for ladies Miss Martin, of Dublin, had to defend the prize she won at Liverpool last year, her challenger being Miss C. Cooper, of Chiswick Park. Miss Martin had been playing well in handicaps all the week, and had thus far been successful in the doubles, both ladies' and mixed. On the other hand, Miss Cooper had fought her way through to the final of the open singles without losing a set, except one to Miss Dyas, of Dublin. When the two joined battle there was in the earlier stages of the match a good deal of give and take play, and there seemed little to choose between them. Miss Martin won the first set at 6—3, and Miss Cooper the second with exactly the same score. It was at this point that a very determined struggle began, although, as it turned out, it was not destined to be of long duration. Each contestant took a game, and then Miss Cooper's excessive driving gave Miss Martin another. She did not long hold the advantage, however, for the fourth game resolved itself into a duel of volleying, and good as Miss Martin is at this particular game, Miss Cooper is better. With the score now standing at "two all" the best game of the match was embarked upon. After four long rallies Miss Cooper got her score as far as 40—15, when Miss Martin, with a tremendous volleying attack, repeated again and again, altered the figures to "deuce" and in spite of Miss Cooper's admirable defence, won a hard fought game. A number of volleying encounters followed, but the challenger usually more than held her own in them, and Miss Martin, although she made one more game, gave no further example of her very best form, and was finally forced to let the championship pass.

IT is interesting to note the formation of the first naval cycling club, as it is probable that cycling will become very popular in the Navy before long, and that clubs will be formed at many ports both at home and abroad. Already at Whale Island there is a capital track upon which the bluejackets are fond of exercising in their spare time, whilst many of them already own first-rate machines of their own. But the pioneer cycling club has recently been formed at Sheerness and under the patronage of Flag-Captain J. L. Hammet. Several other officers have become honorary members, but the club is a petty officers club and has an engine-room artificer for its captain. Permission has been given to the members to wear cycling dress—a sufficient proof that the naval authorities recognise that the mufti regulations may be stretched under reasonable conditions.

HER MAJESTY has expressed her approval of the model of the new Royal yacht, and the vessel will accordingly be laid down at Pembroke before the close of the year. The vessel is to be 420ft. in length with 50ft. beam, and will have powerful engines and twin screws. The Queen, it is said, personally favours paddle wheels, but as it is rather improbable that Her Majesty will cease to utilise the Victoria and Albert she raised no objection to the innovation of screw propulsion. The new yacht will resemble the New York liners in general appearance, and will have three masts, three funnels, and a clipper stern. The money vote for the ship is not completed, but it is to be hoped we shall hear no more objections raised on the score that a Royal yacht should be an impossible compromise between a yacht and an armed cruiser. Being a tolerably wealthy nation we can afford to build a comfortable yacht for our Queen.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraje, and Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

THE LATE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

Before proceeding with the work of the Committee, the Chairman said that it was his painful duty to inform the members of the death of their Chief Accountant, Mr. Sorabjee Naorojee Cooper. Deceased was an able and conscientious officer of the Municipality and an excellent financier. He had worked with marked devotion and zeal. For his own part the Chairman considered it difficult to fill the vacancy and repair the great loss sustained by the Municipality in his untimely death, for which he considered the Committee ought to place on record their sense of the great loss the Municipality had suffered at his sudden and premature death. His loss would be more keenly felt at this juncture when the Municipal finances, which flourished under his guidance, were in need of skilful handling.

Dr. Viegas observed that the late Mr. Cooper was a valuable officer, and the circumstances under which his death took place were most lamentable. He served the Municipality with rare devotion, so much so that even four or five hours before his death he had sent for certain Municipal documents from the office to examine and initial them. They would be justified in recording their sense of regret at the great loss sustained by the Municipality.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi also joined in expressing his sorrow at the sad event which deprived them of an able and valuable officer. The loss would be more keenly felt by them, as at the present juncture the state of Municipal finances was such as ill-afforded to lose such a competent and able adviser.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe also regretted the sad event, and remarked that as members of the Standing Committee which managed the Muncipal finances, they had the opportunity of personally seeing the work done by their late Chief Accountant, and every one of them were satisfied with it. Even the Muncipal Commissioner, who was ably assisted by him in preparing their annual budget, often expressed himself completely satisfied with the way in which the late Mr. Cooper performed his duty.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji: Is there no formal proposition before the meeting?

The Chairman replied that no formal proposal was placed before the Committee, it was only an expression of opinion on the part of the members.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla suggested that the deceased gentleman being a very devoted and conscientious officer of the Municipality, it behoved the Committee to pass a resolution putting on record their sense of the loss.

The Chairman had no objection to formally move such a resolution.

Dr. Viegas seconded it.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that an account of the services rendered by the deceased officer to the Municipality had already been published in the newspapers, and he thought there was no need for the Committee to enumerate all the services done by him, but they might only put on record their sense of the loss.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that the Standing Committee being a committee of the Corporation which dealt with their finances came often in contact with the late Chief Accountant, in whom they found a straightforward, honest, and painstaking officer. It behoved them to place on record a resolution expressing their sense of regret at his sudden and premature death. He (Dr. Cowasji) was grieved and shocked at the news of his sudden death, while it was only on the last occasion they had considered a letter from him regarding the raising of a loan. He knew the deceased for upwards of twenty years, during which time he served the Municipality honestly and conscientiously. He attended office for a longer period than other officers, and he personally knew that Mr. Cooper used to come to office early in the morning, and left very late in the evening. It was due to the deceased officer that the Corporation saved about one and a-half lakh of rupees, by passing the scheme of converting the 4 per cent loan in 3½ per cent, when the late Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, brought forward the proposal. He (Mr. Cooper) also gave very sound and practical advice in the matter of purchasing and disposing of the securities.

Mr. Vincent, endorsing the views of the previous speakers, said that the deceased was undoubtedly an honest and devoted officer and discharged his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

It was then resolved on the motion of the Chairman, and seconded by Dr. Viegas, "That the Standing Committee place or record the expression of their sincere and deep sense of the loss which the Corporation has sustained in the death of their late Chief Accountant, Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Cooper. That a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased gentleman with the expression of the Committee's condolence with them in their deep affliction."

THE CESSPOOLS ON MALABAR HILL.

At the request of the Commissioner, the Committee sanctioned the employment, up to the end of the current year, of 25 halalkhores for the more efficient emptying of the cesspools on Malabar Hill at a cost of Rs. 287-8 per mensem.

AN HONORARIUM TO A VETERINARY SURGEON.

Veterinary-Major Mills had written to the Municipal Commissioner suggesting to him to pay an honorarium to Mr. N. D. Dhakmarwala, a graduate of the Veterinary College, for working under Dr. Haffkine at the Sewri Lazaretto for two months from 15th October last.

At the request of the Municipal Commissioner, the Committee sanctioned an honorarium of Rs. 150 to Mr. Dhakmarwala.

DISINFECTION BY CHLORINE GAS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. K. N. Kabraji proposed that the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Standing Committee a report from the Health Officer on the working of the apparatus invented by Mr. Dadabhai J. Soonawala for disinfecting by means of chlorine gas during the prevalence of the plague in Bombay; also as to whether it had received at the hands of the Health Department a fair and full trial; what success, if any, attended it, and if so, whether it is the intention to utilize it more largely than the ordinary disinfectants now in use? In support of the motion Mr. Kabraji said that chlorine gas had been proved to be a very efficacious and powerful disinfectant. The apparatus invented by a Parsee chemist had been tried by the Municipality, and the only question was now, whether or not it should be tried on a larger scale. The Municipality had been spending thousands of rupees annually on disinfectants, and if the disinfecting gas was found to be a cheaper article it should be used in preference to other articles less efficacious than that.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner informing them that the six months' period of the Deputy Commissioner's appointment expired on the 2nd September, and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to extend it to six months more, the amount of the salary being debited to surplus cash balance.

Mr. Vincent proposed that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that Mr. J. H. Du Boulay be reappointed as Deputy Commissioner from the 2nd September next, and that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 9,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the pay of the appointment during the period of six months.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved an amendment to the effect that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation.

Mr. Kabraji seconded the amendment, which was carried. The division was four for and four against the amendment, being passed by the casting vote of the Chairman.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to an interesting spontaneous feature of the East End parade as the Colonial troops passed along Whitechapel-road. That spacious thoroughfare was crowded like the rest of the route, and as the visitors rode slowly along, amidst the cheering multitudes, some enthusiastic persons who were on the innermost line held out their hands to the troopers within reach. These, smiling with pleasure, held out theirs, and thenceforward it was handshaking all along. The troopers could not shake hands with everybody, but they took a hand where they could, and grasped it. The Colonial visitors were evidently delighted with the warmth of their reception.

THE following is a list of the European Sovereigns who have reigned for over 60 years. The "Sovereigns" are: Frederick Gunther, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 60 years and 2 months; Rainer III., Prince of Monaco, about 61 years; Bernard Erich, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, 62; Charles the Great, Duke of Lorraine, 63; Cynan, King of Wales, 63; James I., King of Aragon, 63; Philip II., Duke of Nassau 63; Frederick Augustus I., King of Saxony, 63; Charles Fredrick, Grand Duke of Baden, 66; Leopold the illustrious, Margrave of Austria, 66; William I., Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, 66; Charles, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, 67; Igor I., Duke of Kien, about 67; Frederick Louis V., Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, 69; Ernest the Pious, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, 70; Charles Augustus, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, 70; Louis XIV., King of France and Navarre, 72; Alfonso I, King of Portugal, 73; George William, Prince of Lippe-Schamburg, 73; and William, Margrave of Baden-Baden, 76 years.

MR. RAND'S MURDER.

OUTRAGEOUS ALLEGATIONS.

OUR Bangalore bulletinist writes the *Madras Times* reports that a gentleman residing in Bangalore has, in writing to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, undertaken to detect the perpetrator of the murder of Mr. Rand, if certain facilities are afforded him. We wonder whether the same story, presumably of a cock-and-bull description, has reached the ears of "the gentleman residing in Bengalore" as has reached our own. It is a story indeed; a story of revenge which fits in, apparently, with certain alleged facts, and which gives a new explanation to the procedure of taking the evidence of Mrs. Ayerst and Lieut. Lewis *in camera*—a story so serious that it may be hoped that even the alleged facts are the merest fiction. We are informed, however, that the story, is being whispered freely about, amongst the natives of Poona and Bombay, in such free fashion that it must have come before now to the ears of the Bombay Government. With mischievous stories going about, it is to be hoped more than ever that the utmost diligence will be employed in running the scoundrel, whoever he may be, to earth.

The *Madras Mail* writes:—Amongst the *canards* in connection with the Poona outrages there is one that reached us some days ago, and which we hear is being maliciously and persistently propagated at Poona and elsewhere by interested natives. It is to the effect that Mr. Rand's murderer was a European, the motive being jealousy, or some such absurd plea. It is easy to fathom the object of these lying tales, which, without any doubt, have been invented and promulgated to shield the real perpetrators and conspirators. Furthermore, colour is being maliciously given to this report on the ground that the public were excluded from the enquiry during the examination of Mrs. Ayerst, who is alleged to have asserted that it was a European also who shot her husband. Needless to say that the exclusion of the public on this occasion was simply and solely due to a wise consideration for Mrs. Ayerst's feelings. The absurdity of these allegations, apart from their wicked maliciousness, will be seen when it is remembered that the pistols or other firearms with which the murders were committed were crudely loaded with "slugs," which are certainly not the kind of ammunition that a European would use.

WHO MURDERED MR. RAND?

A HINDU, A MUSSALMAM OR A EUROPEAN?

Under this heading the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* writes:—We said that it would delight the hearts of the authorities in Poona, generally speaking, to implicate the Poona Brahmins with the murders of the European officers in that city, and therefore they jumped to the conclusion that it was the Poona Brahmins who had committed the foul deeds. Indeed, the nature of the deed is such as to suggest that it was committed by a Mussalman fanatic. The British Government, which is two hundred years old in India, has never been able to associate the Hindus with the murder of European officials, and much less with assassination. The reason is that, while the creed of the fanatical Mussalman is that the murder of a Kaffir translate him direct to heaven, the Hindu religion provides hell for those who spill innocent human blood. If there are fanatical Mussalmans in Peshawar, so there are Mussalmans too in Southern India and Poona with similar tendencies. The joint memorial of the Hindus and Mussalmans show that the local authorities, while enforcing the plague regulations, spared neither Mussalman nor Hindu susceptibilitie. It is also very well known that the Mussalmans are more sensitive about the sanctity of their zenana than are the Poona Brahmins. Why do not then say that the murders were committed by some fanatical Mussalmans? Let not our Mahomedan fellow-subject think that we have any desire to fasten the blame upon their community. We simply mean to shew that the tragedy is immersed in impenetrable mystery, and that the Poona Brahmins have been sought to be disgraced from pure malice. As we said, the charges against the Poona Brahmins are due to the prejudices of the authorities, who would be more glad to implicate the Brahmins in this matter, because they are not liked. Then again, why not say that the crime was committed by

SOME PEOPLE FROM WAI?

The Bombay Anglo-Indian papers talk of the tact and good sense of Mr. Rand. Unfortunately, he never displayed them either at Poona as the Special Plague Officer or at Wai as the Magistrate of Sattara. Unluckily for India, Mr. Rand is dead. It he had survived, the feelings of the authorities against the Poona Brahmins would have been less strong than what they are now. Besides, if he had not died, we could have more freely discussed the way in which he had managed to perform his official duties. However, there is no help for it now; and we have the most unpleasant duty of criticizing the works of an officer who has been unfortunately murdered by a cowardly assassin, to show that Poona has been unjustly punished. Let us begin by premising that in spite of the denial of Lord Sandhurst, of the charges against Mr. Rand, his Lordship feels too well that the latter owed his death to the rigour he had displayed in enforcing the plague regulations. Now, what is the object of this disgraceful arrangement of laying siege to the town of Poona? It is not simply the satisfaction of the feeling of vindictiveness, but also something else. The Government believes that Mr. Rand was the victim of a conspiracy, and that if a reward of Rs. 20,000 failed to expose the mystery, the cruel punishment of the whole city would do it. The strong belief, in the mind of the Government, that Mr. Rand is the victim of a conspiracy of the citizens is proof enough to shew that the Government knows that Mr. Rand was very unpopular and deservedly so,—so unpopular, indeed, that the citizens were goaded by his oppresions to adopt the most risky task of assassinating him. So, though Lord Sandhurst has denied the oppression, in the heart of his heart, his Lordship and his ministers believe that Mr. Rand

DROVE THE CITIZENS OF POONA TO CONSPIRE,

and take his life. We shall now shew that if Mr. Rand was unpopular in Poona he was unpopular in other places too. The 27th of September, 1894, was a day of mourning with the citizens of Wai in the district of Sattara, where Mr. Rand was Magistrate. And do you know why? That town had thirteen leaders, all Brahmins, and they were all every one of them, sent to jail by Mr. Rand! Of these, three were bankers, one the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, another the Chairman of the Local Board! The reader will not be surprised at this commotion among the people of Wai when he comes to know the reason why these thirteen Hindu gentlemen were treated in this extraordinary manner. They were charged with playing upon musical instruments in violation of the order of the Magistrate, although there was no disturbance, nor were any heads or hands broken. The order itself was illegal; it was more it was arbitrary and silly, worthy of a boy, suddenly put in a position of trust and responsibility. The following extract from his judgment in the case will show how vindictively he was inclined when passing the sentence of imprisonment upon the thirteen leaders:—"It is not less clear to me that as these men are all of respectable high-caste families, they will feel more than others the degradation and inconvenience of imprisonment. I do not think therefore a fine adequate, and come to the conclusion that a short term of imprisonment will meet all requirements. So, thirteen most respectable Hindus were punished with imprisonment, not because they committed any offence, but to degrade and humiliate them, and through them, the entire Hindu community of Wai! We believe, a parallel of such an incident will not be found in any country in the world, either in ancient or modern times. So these respectable men were sent to jail on the alleged charge of playing on musical instruments! Neither have we the consolation to think that Mr. Rand was unaware of the gravity of his own acts. His own acts shew that he was fully aware of the fact that he had committed an outrage, and given unjustifiable provocation. He apprehended mischief; his conscience told him so; and Mr. Rand transferred the thirteen gentlemen to the district jail of Sattara; This wrong was so keenly felt by the Hindus that the 11,000 inhabitants of Wai were joined by the leading citizens of Sattara and other moffusil towns, and they at once resolved to show, by all lawful means in their power how they regarded this flagrant act of injustice and the vindictiveness of the sentence. Accordingly they took a vow not to observe any public festivity, and both Sattara and Wai remained in mourning during the continuance of the sentence. Mr. Rand now

BEGAN TO SEE SPECTRES ALL AROUND;

his conscience led him to see them. So, in his fright, he issued a proclamation, interdicting any demonstration on the day of the release of the prisoners! It was feared by their countrymen that some of the unfortunate gentlemen, being men of the highest respectability, might take their imprisonment too much to heart, and that in their humiliation and sorrow, they might renounce the world and take to an ascetic mode of life on their return from jail, if, by consolation and advice, they were not disuaded from that course. Hence it was arranged that, as soon as they were released, they would be taken directly to the houses of some private friends at Sattara and entertained there. The permission of the Magistrate was asked for this innocent act, and the result was the proclamation referred to above! When Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee was released from jail, a company of British soldiers was brought into requisition to prevent any disturbance! Mr. Rand, it seems, likewise apprehended mischief; and so, he tried, with the help of the police, to prevent the citizens of Sattara from meeting the prisoners even at a feast, lest they conspired and committed mischief to the authorities! This proclamation itself showed that Mr. Rand was not satisfied in his mind of the legality and justice of the vindictive sentences he had passed upon the thirteen accused.

THE SEQUEL WAS MOST STRIKING.

In the morning of the day of release, a gentleman from Wai was seen at the prison gate of the Sattara jail, ready to escort the liberated men to the eastern end of the town, where tongas had been kept ready to convey them to Wai. The police, it was reported

had ordered them to take the route to Wai direct. Some miles from Sattara, the Wai friends of the liberated persons were waiting to meet and welcome them. A meal too was provided, at which nearly fifty persons were present. Some distance ahead, the party abruptly met two mysterious persons, clad in black suits from head to foot. One of them carried a number of huge garlands and boquets in a large basket, and the other, several packets of sweetmeats. They quietly adorned the persons of eight of the eleven gentlemen just liberated from the prison, presented the sweetmeats and walked away. All attempts to find out their names and whereabouts proved vain. The party wondered whether they were earthly or ethereal beings! The story is not an invention of ours. It appeared in several Mahratta papers at the time. What is the wonder, it is said in Poona, that these two men murdered Mr. Rand! Incredible as it may appear, there is another strong rumour in Poona that a certain European, who had a grudge against Mr. Rand, managed to shoot and take his life. Some colour has been given to this rumour, we are told, by another death immediately preceding the Poona tragedy. Of course, we are not justified to attach any the slightest importance to the story; and we publish the rumour to show the nature of the impenetrable mystery which enshrouds the outrage.

SYMPATHY FROM BROACH.

An influential meeting of the Municipal Commissioners and members of the Local Board was held at the Municipal Hall on Monday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Candy. The meeting, which was called by Mr. Candy, the President of the Broach Municipality, was for the express purpose of shewing their abhorrence and contempt in connection with the cowardly murders of two esteemed officers of Government who so materially helped to drive away the dire plague from Poona. On taking the chair, Mr. Candy moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—"We desire to place on record our cordial detestation of the dastardly assassination of Mr. W. C. Rand, I. C. S., and Lieutenant Ayerst, and our most earnest hopes are that Government will be able to bring home their crime to the guilty parties, and we also most respectfully offer our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Rand and Mr. Rand, brother of the deceased, and to Mrs. Ayerst in this most terrible calamity which has befallen them." In supporting the resolution, Mr. Furdoonshaw Pestenjee spoke as follows:—Mr. President, the Corporation will record with sentiments of unmixed horror and dismay the extreme pain and detestation with which they regard the acts of the cowardly miscreants and midnight assassins who, on the night of the 22nd ult. planned and executed the foul murders of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand, the Collector. This feeling of pain and abhorrence was much heightened by the fact that the wretched deeds were done by secret midnight assassins on the memorable night of the Jubilee celebration, which was a day of general rejoicing and thanksgiving through the whole British Empire. We deeply sympathise with the feelings of horror and indignation created by these sad events in all quarters, and as loyal subjects of the British Crown we are fully prepared to offer our services to those who are responsible to detect and to bring to punishment the offenders who have brought such a disgrace on the native community.

After passing and recording the resolution, the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The second meeting of the season was held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines maidan. There was a good gathering of spectators and the ground, though rather too slippery for jumping exhibitions, was fair going for the rest of the events. The weather, though cloudy, was fair. The entries were quite satisfactory, and all the events were keenly contested, the Cheroot and Umbrella Flurry being especially good. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, was present. The "Jumping for Horses" fell through owing to the ground having been rendered unfit by the showers of rain which fell in the morning, and the "Jaldi Stakes" were substituted. The following are the results of the various events:—

I. Event.—Tent-Pegging by Sections.

CHOTA PEG TEAM.

Mr. McCausland }
Mr. Webster } 1
Mr. Talbot }
Mr. Corbett }

JACKAL CLUB TEAM.

Mr. Birkett }
Mr. John } 2
Mr. Proctor }

Also competed—

TROOPERS' TEAM.

Mr Bishop ... 0
Mr Law ... 0
Mr Froome ... 0

MR. FISCHER'S TEAM.

Mr. Fischer ... 0
Mr. Hudson ... 0
Mr. Peile ... 0

II. Event.—Jaldi Stakes.

Mr. John ... 1
Mr. Talbot ... 2
Mr. Webster ... 3

Also ran: Messrs. Peile, Fischer, McCausland, and Birkett.

III. Event.—Polo Ball Race.

FIRST HEAT.

Mr. Fischer ... 1
Mr. John ... 0
Mr. Peile ... 0

SECOND HEAT.

Mr. Proctor ... 1
Mr. Birkett ... 0

FINAL.

Mr. Fischer.

IV. Event.—Cheroot and Umbrella Flurry.—Ladies' Nomination—Competitors to ride over hurdle to nominatrix with cheroot unlit; nominatrix to light gentleman's cheroot and put up his umbrella. Competitors to return over hurdle and must pass winning post with cheroot alight and umbrella up.

Mrs. Fleet nominates Mr. Talbot ... 1
Mrs. Chalmers nominates Mr. Couvela ... 2
Miss Bromley nominates Mr. Fischer ... 3

Also competed—

Messrs. John, Birkett, Headlam, and Peile.

V. Event.—Pony Scurry—About ¾ mile. Catch weights.

Mr. Talbot's Fafadet, owner ... 1
Mr. Fischer's Hawkmoth, owner ... 2
Mr. Birkett's Banker, owner ... 3

Also ran—

Mr. Foulke's Idle Boots, Mr. Hudson ... 0
Mr. John's Forrester, Mr. Corbett ... 0
Mr. John's Blue Morn, owner ... 0
Mr. Peile's Bonny Boy, owner ... 0
Mr. Couvela's Mandap, owner ... 0
Mr. Lough's Belly, owner ... 0

THE VALUE OF CHROMOPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I regret to find that you have thought fit to indulge in a criticism upon my friend, Mr. Jwalaprasad, and myself, in connection with our practice of chromopathy as a system of cure for diseases in general and for the plague in particular. In the month of January last I wrote a letter, which appeared in your valuable journal, and in which I answered a wanton attack made in a paragraph extracted from some other paper and published in your own. Therein I have described the method of treating cases of plague, and I am glad to state that the success achieved was marvellous. No less than thirty to thirty-five have been cured in my dispensary and outside it. Some of these cures have been published by the parties in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* and the Marathi newspapers. If you like to see the patients personally for your satisfaction I can arrange for their presence at my dispensary in Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, any day that may suit you, and if you want testimony from those who used the blue charged water as prophylatic successfully I beg you will call for the same through the medium of your journal. It appears that you are unaware of the existence of the Theosophical Society's Charitable Homoeopathic Dispensary, which has been conducted by me during the last fifteen years, and where about 1,500 to 2,000 cases are treated every month. I may also state that the very admission made by you that no less than three editions of Mr. Jwalaprasad's book on Chromopathy have been issued in a short time is in itself an answer to your criticism, and they have been translated into most of the languages of this country, which further proves that the book cannot be trash. Had it been so, it could not have been so popular, nor could have achieved such great success within so short a time. I may mention for your information that thousands of copies of my said letter that appeared in your issue have been reprinted with additional information and translated into the various vernaculars, and distributed throughout Bombay, and the mofussil, where the plague was ragng, and it has produced the best desired effects. Your criticism on chromopathy and its practitioners is too late, having been published long after the publication of my letter in your colums. Perhaps you believe that the science of chromopathy was an Indian fad, which is not the case. It has been admitted to be one of the curative methods by the American universities; and Dr. Babittis is one of the professors, who has written valuable treatises on the subject. I trust, therefore, that these facts will satisfy you and your readers, and will enable you to alter your opinion on the merits of choromopathy.—Yours, &c.,

TOOKARAM TATYA.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BHOPAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Thursday evening, her Highness the Begum of Bhopal entertained European ladies and gentlemen at Lal Kothi in further celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

Her Highness proposed the toast of the health of her Majesty, and in doing so spoke thus in Hindustani from behind the purdah: "Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have asked you this evening to join me in the rejoicings which, owing to the Jubilee of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign, have gladdened the hearts of all the Indians generally and mine especially. The reason why I am especially happy is that I was born and placed on the masnud, and received the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the most exalted order of the Star of India, and other distinctions during Her Majesty's reign, and that she belongs to my sex. Although I have not had the honor of a personal interview with her Majesty, yet my affection for her is what a daughter has for her mother. Her Majesty has invariably shown me the kindness of a mother, and I fancy that I still live under the protection and enjoy the affections of my late mother, Nawab Sikundar Begum. As a matter of fact, all the Indians are loyal and obedient to her Majesty, but I am not only loyal to her, but I cherish a love for her. The benefits which the people have derived during her reign are beyond all description. The people have got all which make life comfortable, and science, literature, and commerce have improved considerably. I would have given this party on the fixed date of the Jubilee, but on that date every one was happy at home, and as rejoicings still continue in England, I did not like to curtail the period of joy. I pray that her Majesty Queen-Empress of India Victoria may live long, and I ask you to join me in the prayer. Now you may drink her Majesty's health with cheers."

Next, by the desire of her Highness, Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., the Minister, proposed the toast of her Highness' guests. "Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is the second time that I have had the pleasure of addressing you here. The present occasion is one on which I deem it an honor and a privilege to be allowed to speak. To-night a princess of my own faith and nationality gives an entertainment in further celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of our beloved Sovereign the Queen-Empress of India, and I have the honor to propose the toast of the health of her Highness' guests. Apart from the honor, this happy and auspicious event is a matter of personal gratification to me. I was born in the year her Majesty ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, and I am thankful that I have been spared to witness the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign—a reign full of blessings to her subjects. I cannot deny that famine, plague, and earthquake have unfortunately marred to a certain extent our mirth in this year of universal joy and public festivity, but her Majesty's sympathies, and the efforts of her servants to save life, have minimised the sufferings from calamities which no human agency could prevent. It is due to the British Administration that we are able to bear the brunt of terrible visitations. It is the energy of the people of Great Britain that has fortified us against evils which human flesh is heir to. Therefore, it is a feeling of gratitude that prompts me to ask you to drink the health of the guests who belong to the British race. I cannot join you in drinking, but I can assure you that my mind is full of pleasure though my stomach is empty."

Then Captain Newmarch, the Political Agent in Bhopal, proposed the health of her Highness in a very nice speech. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—The brilliant speech which you have just heard full from the lips of her Highness will have given you proof of her eloquence and her loyalty, but those who know her Highness intimately will tell you that she has many qualities higher even than these. Her Highness' hospitality is so well-known that it needs no description from me, for it is experienced by every one who visits Bhopal, be he a Viceroy, a distinguished stranger, a Political Agent, or a pauper, and if this famine continues there is no saying to what we may not be reduced. Her Highnes' kindness of heart and generosity are indeed exemplified every day of her life by the hearty support which she gives to her Minister, the beginning of whose administration already gives the brightest hopes for the future, by the ready way in which she co-operates with the Political Agent, and by the constant kindness which she shows to her subordinates and retainers and to those poor victims of famine who find their way here from distant places in the confident hope—never disappointed—that the Begum's charity will relieve them from their sufferings. His Excellency the Viceroy, when here a few years ago, referred to the Begum's loyalty during the days of the Mutiny, and reminded us that those who sought her protection in that time of disorder were assured of their safety. Ladies and gentlemen, I would go further than that, and say that in any circumstances there is no place in India where I would rather be than at Bhopal, and I feel sure that you will all echo my sentiments. I give you the toast of her Highness the Begum of Bhopal.

The toast was enthusiastically received, and after a few minutes' conversation with her guests, her Highness took her departure under the usual salute.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, July 7.

Now that the plague has disappeared from Bombay, Poona, and Karachi, it was expected that the Portuguese Government would do away with the quarantine restrictions, and thus save people entering Goa by rail and sea unnecessary expense and trouble; but there does not seem to be much likelihood of quarantine being abolished; indeed it looks as if it were going to be retained for good. The two lazarettos at Collem and Mormugao have been converted into one, and transferred to Sanvordem, where passengers are detained for 12 days and over and then allowed to proceed to their destination. There are at present 125 passengers undergoing quarantine in the lazaretto. The building is an extensive one, but it is so badly kept and the food supplied is so dirty and unwholesome, that it has more the appearance of a Portuguese gaol than a quarantine lazaretto. I understand that orders have been more than once issued by the Senior Medical Officer to the officials in charge of the lazaretto to properly attend to the wants of the passengers and to be very particular in the food supplied; but these orders only remain on paper, and the passengers continue to be subjected to such severe ordeals that it is said many a one is driven to run away from the place before the expiration of the usual period. Complaints are made on all sides against the manner in which passengers are treated at the lazaretto, but Government continues apathetic. If the Portuguese Consul in Bombay would only inform the authorities here of the state of affairs, it is believed that quarantine would be removed. It may be mentioned that though there are doctors in charge of the lazaretto, there are no medicines supplied, and a man getting sick in the place has only to trust to nature for his recovery.

The other day a girl of fourteen years of age was shot in Chorao, Ilhas.

Fever is prevailing in many villiages in Bardez, and a few cases of small-pox are reported from Aldona.

We have had very dry weather for the last twelve days, and in consequence most of the paddy fields have parched up. 47 inches of rain were registered here up to the 30th June.

Rice is selling at the rate of 3 seers per pardao. There was an attempt made at Pangim to raise the price of rice to Rs. 7, per moorah, but Government interfered and fixed the rate at Rs. 6-4 under penalty of a heavy fine to those who should demand higher rates than those fixed by Government. If the rains are not more regular or if there is a deficient rainfall, it is feared that there will be a famine in Goa.

It is with regret I have to announce the death from pneumonia of Dr. Silverio da Piedade de Souza, one of the most popular medical men of Bardez, which sad event took place at his residence at Nachinola on the 29th ultimo. He was buried on the following day in the presence of a large concourse of his friends. Amongst the wreaths which were placed on his coffin the most conspicuous was a large and very pretty one from the deceased's old friend, Mr. Miguel Caitano Correa, barrister-at-law, of Moira.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION OF LONDON.

ISRAELITE SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

The following are the donations paid up to date:—

	Rs.
H E Lord Harris	250
The Anglo-Jewish Association of London	17,986
Messrs David Sassoon and Co.	5,000
Mr J E D Sassoon	1,500
Mr S E Sassoon	1,000
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.	1,000
The late Shalom Isaac Sogawkar	1,000
Mr F D Mocatta	845
Messrs N M Rothschild and Sons	843
Bai Dinbai Nasserwanjee Petit	800
The late Bai Motlabai	700
Mr Joseph Samuel	500
Mr Jamnadass Nursee Khatav	300
Bai Leahbai	250
Mr Herbert H Raphael	200
Messrs Merwanji & Hormasji Mancherji Cama.	100
Framji Mancherji Cama Charity	100
Messrs L Samuel Montague & Assur Michaelson	100
Mr E Emanuel	100
Charity	100
Sir G Cotton, Kt.	100
Messrs Richardson and Cruddas	100
Mr F J Parrott, (Vacuum Oil Co)	50
Mr Samuel David	25
Mr Merwanji Framji Ghadiali	25
Mr Moses Samson	10
Total Rs.	32,983

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

NECESSITY OF SANITARY KNOWLEDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We are prompt, nay nervous, to take measures, spend money and energy, and whatever possible in the time of a visit of an epidemic or a calamity, but neglect to do the needful during the time of quiet, convenience and leisure, to keep prepared for the time of emergency. Forewarned is forearmed. The most useful and necessary thing to be heeded is to get prepared some sanitary series for all the standards, which should be thought as a compulsory subject in all the schools or the ordinary reading class-books, English as well as vernacular, should be converted and some lessons on the subject included in them, and a paper on the subject should be given in the standards as well as the Matriculation examination. In short, the instruction of hygiene which is much neglected, but much needed, should be given in the high as well as the Anglo-Vernacular Schools. It is a pity that in a country like India where the ignorant are predominant, where fevers and cholera are the constant visitants, the Government has not thought it prudent to teach hygiene to the students to remedy the evil. A school-going boy of the age of seven will tell you were Kamaschatka lies, or who reigned before Akbar or John, but a distinguished graduate perhaps may be ignorant of how to take care of the food he eats, the water he drinks, the air he breathes, and the house or locality he lives in. Spencer justly observes that the knowledge which subserves direct self-preservation by preventing loss of health is of primary importance. The Universities which pride themselves on teaching works of Macaulay, Milton, Bright, Spencer, etc., neglect to give the knowledge of the very principles of the question of life and death, which is a no small matter of regret. Most part of the people, though educated or who can read and write, are thus kept ignorant of the true causes of disease, how to preserve their health, and how to deal with an epidemic. We are not to discuss here the superstition and belief of the ignorant mass who take disease and death to be the will of the Almighty and thereby resign themselves to the fate, and look upon some good Government rules for their benefit as oppressive. The Bombay Municipality, in spite of its richness, good expenditure, and able officers was found deficient in the time of the present epidemic, and it is a good progress in the right direction that it strives to raise a good health department, and besides it has sanctioned some thousands of rupees to give in aid of the V. T. Institution, whose able conductors contemplate to open classes to impart knowledge of hygiene and sanitation and thereby to raise a posse of Health Superintendents Inspectors, and Mukadams that can be more useful to all the Municipalities as well as the inhabitants than the present ones. It is certain that many evil consequences issue in the absence of the knowledge of the laws of nature. It is better to impart knowledge of it to the people than to compel them to observe the laws of nature, of which they are ignorant and of the rules of the preservance of health, and thereby raise discontent in them. Everywhere the most part of the Municipal servants who are in the capacity of inspection not to work for, but to direct the public as well as their subordinates, are ignorant of the rudiments of the sanitary principles, and thereby they are pure burden on the State. In the absence of suitable books the Goverment, as well as the enterprising proprietors of the private schools will arrange to engage a competent man to give lectures, as they engage for second languages, drawing, music, etc., The question of imparting knowledge of hygiene and sanitation should be taken up by the University, and public-spirited and learned men like Messrs. Mehta, Tilak, Khare, Sitalvad, etc., should carry the question to the Legislative Chamber to draw the attention of the Governor to it. It is true that the sons of the poor parents leave the schools soon, but they can also go with some little knowledge of sanitation and hygiene if suitable books are prepared and entered into the standards that they can also learn something according to their abilities.—Yours, &c.,

NOWROSJI D. DESAI.

Rajputana, July 13.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There are five public schools and two colleges at Poona, maintained by the public societies at their own cost and Government grants-in-aid. Besides there are two Government institutions—one High School, and the other the Deccan College. All these schools and colleges are attended mostly by Brahmin students who are able to pay the high fees charged at the Government and public institutions. Secular education is imparted under the standards prescribed by Government. The want of moral teaching one would greatly regret to say is badly felt at all these schools and colleges. A number of students after completing their course secure some lucrative appointments and deliver some speeches at such places where they are appointed that their influence and power is strongly felt by the masses. Government pensioners are the gentlemen to take the lead in the matter. They become members of such societies as teach some political lessons and the difference between the rulers and the ruled. This sort of teaching the young and inexperienced has been strongly advocated and maintained and applauded. A want of a Mission College with a school is very badly felt in Poona—where an institution of the Free Church Mission of Scotland turned out many eminent and efficient scholars holding high offices under Government, but that school was abolished by the mission, which established it half-a-century ago. Moral teaching was also given with the secular lessons. All classes of people used to send their young charges to the missionaries up to the end of the year 1888. Backward clases were greatly benefited by the existence of the school. Times are changed. The impression that was produced by the Mission labour and cost has been eradicated. The old lessons and systems of self-praise and glory are being taught to the young people, who do not know anything but the glory of their ancestors to exact reverence and honor at the hands of the poor people. It would be advisable and reasonable that some societies might take this intricate and puzzling question in hand and open a college with a High School with good European teachers and professors to impart secular and moral instructions so that the minds of the masses could be polished. They would be free from the bondage under which they have been placed from the ages past. A fee College with a High School having some technical branches attached to them would be more attractive.—Yours, &c.,

AN OLD MISSION STUDENT.

Poona, July 13.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In consequence of the 17-25 down Coorla local having been made to start 5 minutes earlier, and disallowing the stoppage on the Matoonga station, much inconvenience is felt to the Railway clerks from the Victoria Terminus offices, Locomotive Superintendent's offices, and specially to the workmen from Parel workshops living on this side. Since the new time table has come in force, these people as well as other passengers have been deprived of the privilege, and they have either to wait until the arrival of the 18 o'clock train, thus losing a considerable time, or to wend their way home by walking a distance of about four miles after a day's toilsome work. It is but natural that these workmen should be anxious to go home early, but to their disappointment they cannot do so under the present arrangement. I am therefore of opinion that the said train at 17-25 should be allowed stoppage on both the stations Matoonga and Sion as well as reaching Coorla at 18-4 instead of 18 as at present. This will not in any way cause delay to the next train which leaves Sion at 18-10. I am also of opinion that this next train should also be given a stoppage on the Matoonga station to enable the company's and other office clerks, living on the side, to reach home early and not waste their time as they have now been for want of a train. I further beg to draw attention to the partiality and insult towards the Matoonga station passengers. One of the up Thana local trains, leaving Thana at 9-45, is allowed stoppage on all the stations between Thana and Dadar, with the exception of Matoonga station. I cannot know why the Matoonga station passengers only should be deprived of the privilege. Have they sinned against the Railway authorities? Sion people are, I should say, most fortunate in having Mr. Nicholson by them, as I see, that it is only since his going there almost all the trains are made to stop on that station. It is the sincere wish of everyone of us that he should sooner or later be among us that we may have the same privileges throuh his goodness.—Your, &c.,

JANARDHAN BALCRISHNA.

HINDUS VS. THE PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is thought desirable by every Hindu who knows the game of cricket to advance the merits of the Hindu cricketers by playing two matches this year, one with the Presidency and the other with the Parsees. Their bowling strength with bowlers like Messrs. Chonkar, Bhundare, L. S. Baloo, and Bhide, though not superior, will not, I am sure, be weaker than that of the Europeans or Parsees. As regards their batting I believe they will not fare badly, as they have already batted against almost all the best Presidency and Parsee bowlers, and cut a good figure. Mr. Bhundare, who distinguished himself only as a bowler last year has made considerable progress in batting this season. It is to be hoped therefore that Messrs Greig and Spencer, the worthy captains of both the teams, will see their way when addressed on the subject to give the Hindus a trial this year.—Yours, &c.

K. G. NAIK.

THE KATHIAWAR STATES AND THE LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with great concern a paragraph in the last issue of the *Kathiawar Krushi* announcing it to be the intention of the states in the province to discontinue the annual grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Kathiawar High School, and to transfer the same to a medical laboratory to be started in the near future. About a month back the same paper had referred to a rumour that the fees in the High School were going to be raised, and that unless the High School were made a self-supporting institution, its days were numbered. Whatever changes may be under contemplation, I cannot bring myself to believe that an enlightened Political Agent like Col. Hunter (notwithstanding his anxiety to see higher education made a little more costly than at present) can allow himself to be played in the hands of the certain Karbharis, who, by-the-bye, owe what they are to the unobnoxious and comparitively inexpensive institution, the pride of Kathiawar and the manufactory of what is worthy and bright in this province. Even granting that Col. Hunter is against (which he is not) even this *middling* education, if I can call it so, he cannot be unaware of the letter No. 468 of 1892 to the Government of Bombay by Sir Charles Ollivant, the then Political Agent, which while soliciting the sanction of the Government on the subject of the transfer of educational control to certain of the native states guarantees "the maintenance of the central educational institutions" and inspection, organization that existed at the time. It is thus clear that the states have no power of withdrawing their grant whenever they chose. It is absurd to even hint that there is no need of a High School at Rajkot, because of the several High Schools now existing in Kathiawar. The very broad fact of there being about 500 students on the roll, in the presence of a separate middle school is sufficient to confound the objector. Now, supposing the grant withdrawn and the fees even after they are raised proved insufficient, it is hard to conceive how the authorities propose to meet the contingency which to me appears to be almost a certainty. To have a grant-in-aid school instead? The head-master, Mr. Khambhati, I am told, has made out a pretty strong case, and has hinted that the grant required will not be less than Rs. 600 per mensem, i.e., the sum which the High School receives at present. If things are brought to this pass, who will have to pay the grant? I am afraid the Rajkot State and the Civil Station Municipality. If so, why don't they with a better grace take up the Institution as it is, instead of waiting till it gasps its last, and then try to revive it?—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

Rajkot, July 9.

MR. R. D. MEHTA, C. I. E.

One name in the Jubilee Honours list which has local interest is that of Mr. Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Mehta, ex-Sheriff of Calcutta, who is created a C.I.E. Mr. Mehta is extremely popular among Europeans and Natives alike and held by them in great respect. His connection with the cotton industry as well as paper, glass, and shipping companies is well-known in that city. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee he was the chosen Delegate, and took addresses to Simla from such important bodies as (1) the District Board of 24 Perganahs in Bengal, (2) the Sudder Local Board at Alipur, of which he is chairman, and (3) the Indian Association, where he is vice-president. Mr. Mehta was the only delegate on the occasion representing such a large population as 21 lakhs and an area of 3,000 square miles in round numbers. This honor to a Parsi gentleman in Bengal is unprecedented, and of which his co-religionists in this city may justly feel proud. We give an extract from the notice of his career published by a Calcutta paper when he was appointed to the office of Shrievalty in 1893:—

Mr. Mehta was born at Bombay on the 26th July 1849. He belongs to the Shenshais or the Imperial Class—a class which can count among its members several notabilities, including two distinguished Baronets. At the age of seven he was sent to a local Guzrati school for his vernacular education, and after two years was placed in the Bombay Branch School. In the year 1860 his father, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Mehta, made up his mind to settle at Calcutta. On arrival at Calcutta he placed his son in the Bengal Academy, and in the senior class, when Mr. R. D. Mehta joined. After completing his education, young Mr. Mehta was placed with the well known firm of Messrs. Apcar & Co. as an apprentice. After remaining with the firm for two years Mr. Mehta left to join his father's business, Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co., which at that time was in a flourishing condition, carrying on an extensive trade with China and having a branch at Hong Kong. In 1870 Mr. R. D. Mehta left for Hong Kong to manage the branch there, and had also to visit Japan in the interest of the firm. For a long time Mr. Mehta contemplated starting a cotton mill in this presidency, and in 1877 he went to England to purchase machinery for the Empress of India Cotton Mills, which he started and so named to commemorate the assumption of the title of Empress of India by the Queen in that year. Under his able supervision and careful management these mills succeeded in producing yarns within twelve months of its establishment, and declared a dividend of nearly cent per cent within three years of its existence. As a public man Mr. R. D. Mehta is connected with the leading political, literary, scientific, and commercial societies of the land, and there is hardly any public movement in which he does not take part. Mr. Mehta is a Life Member of the Asiatic Society, of the Calcutta Medical School, of the India Club, and several other institutions. He was one of the principla founders of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and was its Vice-President from its very commencement. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Association, one of the pillars of the Indian National Congress, and a tower of strength to the Parsee community of Calcutta, who, recognize in him their leader, and the exponent of their views. Mr. Mehta is also a respected member of the Masonic Fraternity and is one of the Vice-Persidents of the Bengal Masonic Association, in aid of whose fund he has subscribed Rs. 1,000. Sir Steuart Bayley's appreciation of Mr. Mehta's talents and services were most marked: he appointed him an Honorary Magistrate and Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, a Port Commissioner, a Visitor of the Central Jail, and a Member of the District and Local Boards at Alipore, of which he is now the Chairman. For the spiritual welfare of a very important section of his community, he brought over to this city, at considerable expense, Parsee priests from Bombay with the object of establishing a place of worship. On Mr. Mehta receiving at the hands of Government an appointment to the office of Sheriff of Calcutta, the entire Press of Calcutta, both Anglo-Indian and vernacular, welcomed the appointment.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

OPENING OF THE ALIPUR TRIAL.

On Monday, at the Alipur Magistrate's Court, a goodly number of Mohamedans and other natives assembled to witness the criminal proceedings instituted against the Mohamedans who had been arrested on the 30th ultimo at Tallah during the riot. Out of the 74 prisoners who had been arrested at Tallah in the forenoon of the 30th ultimo; 60 were brought from the Alipur Jail, under a strong escort furnished by seven European members of the Calcutta Reserve Force in charge of Sergeants White and Baker, and 20 native policemen in charge of two police jemadars; the remainder of the prisoners surrendered to their bail, to which they had been admitted under the order of Mr. S. D. Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. Shortly before 12 o'clock, noon, Mr. H. Wheeler, Joint-Magistrate, specially appointed to try the case, took his seat in Court. Mr. Douglas White, barrister, with Babu Ashutosh Biswas, the Public Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent Rai Sree Nath Pal, Bahadur, appeared for the prosecution. Superintendent Millard of the Detective Department was also present in Court.

Babus Makhun Lall Bhuttacharjee, Natto Beharry Baunerjee, and Rajendro Nath Bannerjee, Mukteers, appeared on behalf of some 19 prisoners. The remainder were undefended.

There were two batches of prisoners. In the first batch 74 men were charged by Inspector Creais with rioting and causing simple hurt at Tallah on the morning of the 30th ultimo. In the second batch, five other men, who had been arrested in the afternoon of the same day in the same locality, were charged with rioting and causing hurt to Mr. Slotter, Engineer of the Ashcroft Jute Press at Chitpur. The lathis alleged to have been in the possession of the prisoners during the riot were produced in court as exhibits in the case.

Mr. Douglas White suggested that the five men of the second batch should be tried at the conclusion of the trial of the first, and applied for a short adjournment. He said that he was not prepared to proceed with the case, as he had not had time to go into it. He asked for an adjournment till next Wednesday (to-morrow). The Magistrate accordingly made an order adjourning the case against the first batch of prisoners till next Wednesday at 11 a. m.; meanwhile the case against the second batch was adjourned till the 19th instant.

The Magistrate next made an order allowing those prisoners who had been previously admitted to bail to be enlarged on the same bail, and the others, if they could furnish bail as had been directed previously, could also be enlarged. Those who were unable to furnish bail were ordered to be remanded to *hajut*. The Mukhtear of the Sealdah Police Court, who had signed the bail bonds of some 12 prisoners, refused to stand further bail, and the same course was adopted by others who had similarly signed the bail bonds of other prisoners. All were therefore remanded to prison.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MT. CARMEL'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

The Feast of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, being the Patron feast of the Church, will be celebrated on Sunday the 18th instant. The Solemn high Mass will commence at 8-30 a.m., followed by Sermon Procession and Benediction of the Most Blessed Secrement. St. Paul's (or parish) Band will occupy the choir under the direction of Mr. J. Amaro newly appointed Band Master.

THE S. S. ADEN AND HER PASSENGERS.

Mr. R. Pescio of Messrs. Jas. Watson and Co. Dundee, writes from Colombo to a Madras Paper:—"So much interest is felt regarding the fate of the unfortunate steamer Aden and her passengers, that I feel satisfied a few details from one who was a passenger by her to Hongkong will be appreciated by your readers. I booked my passage by the Aden in Yokohama. Mr. and Mrs. Gillet and child, Mr. and Mrs. Strain and child, two gentlemen bound for Shanghai, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Reogh and myself being the only passengers. We left Yokohama in glorious weather. We soon made friends. The Captain and the officers of the ship being so exceedingly nice to us, and exerting themselves to their utmost to make us comfortable, we were all looking forward to a pleasant and quick passage, as the Aden could steam without effort her 13½ knots an hour. The weather kept splendid till we arrived at Shanghai, after having spent two pleasurable days in Kobe, and employing only a little over 60 hours in going across. In Shanghai the Aden was to take on board a full cargo of tea for London, and we accordingly left her at the Wo-sung anchorage and proceeded up the river to the model settlement. It was whilst the Aden was at Wo-sung that the rising amongst the Canner troops quartered there took place, and on our return on board after five days' rest in Shanghai we heard from Captain Hill and his officers all about the revolt. They distinctly heard volleys fired, and from the steamer they could see the armed troops manoeuvring ashore, as well as, I believe the execution of the ringleaders. We left Shanhai on the 10th of May, all in gay spirits, with the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, two children and Chinese amah, as passengers for London. In Shanghai we also took on board the wife of a Missionary doctor whose name I cannot recollect, her husband accompanying her to Hongkong. We had a most happy passage to the Foochow anchorage, where we arrived on the 12th. It was in Foochow that the largest contingent of Missionary passengors, who are now missing and too unfortunately believed to be drowned, came on board. I shall never forget their arrival at dusk in a Chinese house-boat, not only on account of their aspect, but on account of the aspect of many of the Missionaries they were leaving behind, who came all the way down to the anchorage to bid them good-bye. Some of the men had *quite* a tired, ascetic, worn-out look, and some of the ladies were showing only too plainly how the continuous anxiety they are living in as to the safety of their lives in Foochow played on their constitutions. Some of the Missionary lady passangers were dressed (as customary amongst Missionaries in China) in Chinese garb, and this helped to make their arrival on board remarkable. They had with them children and a strong healthy young European nurse. As a rule these ladies kept very much to themselves during the journey down to Hongkong, and as there were three of them and the doctor's wife had joined their party, we did not intrude upon them, as they evidently wanted to keep to themselves. The dining saloon of the Aden, amid-ships, had small tables to accommodate six or eight persons, and amongst the lady Missionaries they secured a table for themselves, thus keeping still more apart from the rest of the passengers. Mr. Strain, one of the Yokohama passengers, was suffering from epileptic fits and his wife was very much concerned about him. These fits had overtaken him quite lately and they did not know what to think of them. They had an angel of a little child, so rosy, so cheery and bright. She was the favourite of all of us on board and I must acknowledge I have seldom met a prettier and more charming mite. Mr. Gillet, after our leaving Kobe, was attacked with severe rheumatism and I think this complaint was taking him home for treatment.

The Doctor of the ship as well as Mr Miller, third officer, I had met on the Rosetta on our way up to Hongkong, and as bad luck would have it, they had asked and had been allowed to be transferred to the Aden from the Rosetta so that they might take a trip Home. The Stewardes left the Aden at Kobe and exchanged with another very auxious to get Home. The Chief Officer, Mr. Cardew, was taking his first trip on the Aden to the Japan and China seas, Captain Hill had been on the Aden if I remember right, since 1894. A more gentlemanly and jovial Captain there could not be. He was all amiability to his passengers, and he soon became a great favourite with all of us, so that on leaving the steamer at Hongkong, where Mr. and Mrs. Keogh, Miss Keogh, and myself were to wait for the Coromandel to take us on to Colombo, we were all very sorry at leaving him. I should say that amongst some of the officers there was a sort of apprehension lest something would befall the ship. Without referring to the cause of his remark, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Carmichael, said to me one night at dinner:—'Let us hope that we won't go down this trip.' Captain Hill also referring to a previous accident made a similar remark. Was it a presentiment?

A SHOOTING AFFRAY IN CALCUTTA.

Quite a panic was caused on Sunday morning among the residents in the Taltolia section of Calcutta over what was at first considered the out-break of a fresh riot. It seems that a Peshawari who gives his name as Mohamed Jan, has his fixed place of business in Allahabad, and frequently travels with shawls and silk materials to Calcutta. He arrived from Allahabad on Saturday, and went to a house in Smith's Lane. Yesterday morning three men living in the neighbourhood are said to have forced their way into the house, abusing the women of the house and creating a disturbance. The Peshawari rushed out of his room, pulled out a revolver, and opened fire upon the intruders. One of them, said to be a ghat Serang, and another man were very severely injured, and are reported to be in a critical condition. The third man escaped with a slight wound on the palm of the hand. The report caused by the rapid firing of the revolver created no small amount of alarm among some of the neighbours, who jumped to the conclusion that the riot had broken out afresh. Natives were seen rushing about in all directions for safety, while several of the European and Eurasian residents, some of whom are Volunteers, immediately seized their arms. The native policemen attached to the Toltollah thana, also rushed out in a body armed with their lathies, but many minutes had not elapsed before the terrified people discovered that there was no riot. Directly the real cause of the alarm became known the police hastened into Smith's Lane, and entered the house in which the firing was heard. The woman of the house, who was standing on the threshold of her room, on being questioned as to the whereabouts of the Peshawari, said that he had fled. During her cross-examination the Peshawari became impatient and emerged from underneath a bed and fired his revolver, wounding one of the parawallahs. Before the fellow could fire again, he received a smart lathie blow from a parawallah on his right hand, when the revolver fell down to the ground. The Peshawari still offered a stubborn resistance but was finally overpowered. He was secured by Daroga R. B. Ghose, who with the assistance of other policemen removed him to the thana whence he was taken to the Medical College Hospital, where the other injured men had been previously admitted. At the hospital the prisoner made a very calm and rational statement to Inspector Hamilton, saying that he was forced in self-defence to open fire upon the three men who had trespassed into his lodgings. It is said that the Peshawari fired seven rounds of ball ammunition. The revolver appeared to have been reloaded after the first affray, and it was found afterwards with three chambers loaded, while the other three chambers, contained expended cartridge cases. There were found on the person of the prisoner sixteen rounds of ball ammunition.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLERY.

THE KAISER PREPARING FOR CHANGES.

Herr von Bulow, German Ambassador at Rome, arrived at Berlin the other night, and after a conference with the Chancellor will continue his journey to Kiel. Dr. Miquel, the Finance Minister, has also been summoned by the Emperor to the Baltic port. It would therefore appear that his Majesty is not willing to postpone his plans, but is determined to settle matters before his journey north. It only remains to be seen what the Chancellor will do. Everything tends to confirm my statement that Prince Hohenlohe is not inclined to set his reputation as a statesman at stake by consenting to an agreement which would restrict his constitutional prerogatives and competencies, and would make him, at least as regards domestic policy, merely a decorative personage, whilst Dr. Miquel would in reality be the leading man. It therefore depends on the result of the conferences at Kiel, whether Germany will within the next few days, or only in the autumn go through a Chancellor crisis, and the general opinion so far is that the Emperor will do his utmost to keep Prince Hohenlohe in office. Should, however, the crisis be brought to a head at once, and Prince Hohenlohe compelled to resign, then Herr von Bulow is regarded as his successor. As Chancellor he would, of course, nominally be the head of the Government, but in reality he would confine himself to foreign policy, leaving to his Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Miquel, the management of home affairs. Herr von Bulow is said to be a statesman of extraordinary capacities. Should he become Chancellor the Minister at Copenhagen, Baron von Kiderlen-Wachter, would be appointed the successor of Baron Marschall.

A propos of long reigns, a Norwegian correspondent says Norway can boast of one of the longest reigns known in European history. Harald Fairhair, the founder of the Kingdom of all Norway and of the dynasty which reigned during 400 years, became King at the age of ten, 860, and died 933. If he had not resigned, owing to his advanced age, in 930, he might have held the "record" of Europe, which now belongs to Louis XIV. of France. Next to Harald Fairhair comes his also very notable descendant, Haakon the Old, 1217-63, with forty-six years of glorious reign.

SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN, 1837-1897.

Writes Sir Evelyn Wood, G. C. B., in the *English Illustrated Magazine*:—As the army in 1837 was at much less thanhalf its present establishment, the small number of commissions available were generally obtained by a higher class socially than at present. Fusilier, Rifle, and Light Infantry battalions did not serve in the Tropics, and through them, therefore, the titled aristocracy entered the Service. In a Fusilier battalion early in the Reign there were a peer, four sons of peers, and three baronets, and ten titled officers in another regiment. This fact, and the want of means of locomotion, rendering county people more dependent on their neighbours for society, induced the custom of the leading families calling on the officers' mess; and as battalions remained for years at one station there was far closer intimacy than now between garrisons and residents. The institution of the mess was very different from what it is in these days. The dinner hour was at 6.30, when all sat down in full dress, the officer on duty wearing a sword. Beer was the ordinary beverage consumed during dinner, the custom of drinking wine every night being confined to the officers of certain rich corps, in which, however, sherry and port were the only wines put on the table, except on very special occasons. In some messes what was termed "the first allowance" was drunk free of cost to the consumers twice a week, half a bottle being put on table for each member present. If a stranger dined, all the friends of the officer who had invited the guest asked him to take wine with them. No one was permitted to leave the table until the president, who was generally the senior officer in the room, rose from his chair. There were no billiard-rooms, and smoking, which was not then general, was forbidden in either mess or ante-rooms. Officers were not allowed to smoke pipes outside their own rooms, a prohibition which was in force twenty years later. Many breakfasted in their quarters, and there was never anything more than cold meat for luncheon, a meal not partken of by all officers.

The rules as to wearing uniform were stringent. Except on hunting days no officers were allowed to wear plain clothes in barracks until after orderly-room hours. The General of the North-Western District, when going round for inspection, generally travelled in uniform, though on the outside of a coach. In the early "forties" my friend, wearing plain clothes, drove out seven miles from Chester to dine at a country house, and, to his horror, saw a cocked hat in the hall. He immediately approached the General and apologised, but was, in spite of the intercession of the hostess, ordered back to "dress himself properly." At the time officers going into the Grand Stand at Chester races had to appear in uniform.

My comrades of to-day, berthed on board magnificent steam ships of 6,000 tons and upwards, can have but little conception of the inconvenience endured by their predecessors on the ocean in the beginning of the Queen's reign. Movements by sea were then carried out by sailing-vessels, the measurements of which were reckoned not as now in thousands, but by hundreds of tons. Officers had to provide their own messing, and to furnish their cabins if separate accommodation was allotted, which was not always done. The discomfort was prolonged, as a voyage to Canada averaged from six weeks to two months, and that to India from four to six months. The now short passage of eight hours from Kingstown to Birkenhead took two and a half days in the early "forties," and no arrangements were made for provisioning the passengers. One of the most disagreeable duties falling to officers in those days was the guarding of convicts out to and on Norfolk Island, for the voyage and the nature of the charge intensified all the horrors of shorter passages. Movements of troops by land were not, as now, arranged with consideration for the comfort of all concerned. In England officers were usually billeted, but in Ireland the residents and tradesmen were obliged to find accommodation, and the allowance did not cover the amount of hotel bills, even when such were available.

AN IRISH DIVORCE CASE.

"WARM" AND "EXTRAORDINARY" LETTERS.

A Dublin Correspondent, says:—A very interesting divorce case was heard the other day before Judge Warren. In it the petitioner, Edith Susan Ann Chichester Hart, sought a divorce a mensa et thoro on the ground of cruelty and adultery on the part of her husband, Henry Chichester Hart, J.P., Donegal, and son of the late Sir Andrew Hart, Vice-Provost of Trinity. The petitioner, who is a daughter of the late Mr. Donelly, Registrar-General of Ireland, was married to the respondent on the 15th of June, 1887, in the Parish Church of Swords, co. Dublin. For a few years after the marriage the parties lived at Carraghblagh; in co. Donegal, and also at their town residence in Hatch-street, Dublin. For some years the respondent was kind to his wife, and acted well but he developed intemperate habits, and in fact became a drunkard. He also, as alleged, assaulted and beat the petitioner, and threatened to shoot her. The acts of adultery charged were committed in the months of March and April, 1895, with Florence Fisher, in Tyrone-street, Dublin; in July, August, and September of the same year with a Mrs. Maude McCrumm, The Mall, Armagh; and in November and December, 1896, and January and March, 1897, with Maud Brooke, in London and Brighton with whom he was living at the time he was served with the petition. There was no appearance for the defendant.

The MacDermott, Q.C., in opening the case for the petitioner, said she was a lady of culture and refinement, who had been treated in a very scandalous and shocking way by her husband, who appeared to have been carrying on intrigues with three women at or about the same time. A large number of letters written by these women were discovered; in fact they were so numerous that it would taken an entire day to read them. In one letter to Mrs. McCrumm Mr. Hart addressed her as "My sweetest cherished love, my darling love, you little rogue—(laughter)—life doesn't exist without you. I will be a good husband to you in days to come." In another letter he wrote: "My dearest love, it will be the sole task of my life to keep you happy. I do hope your poor husband is not hard on you, as we are utterly one. My sweetest wife, there never was a woman so worthy of being loved as you." In another latter, dated October 12th, he commenced: "My own darling, darling, darling." Warm and as extraordinary as were these letters, his letters to Miss Brook were equally so. Miss Brook's letters to the respondent were very remarkable also. She wrote a letter from the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, addressing him as "My darling," and signing as Your little wife, and in this communication she said "I love you to madness.

Evidence was given by the petitioner as to the defendant's habits. In 1894 he was High Sheriff of Donegal, and was "very good" during the Assizes. In July, 1895, they stayed at the Hotel Metropole, London, where he used violence towards her and stuck her on the shoulder. Other witnesses were examined, including some who gave evidence as to the defendant staying at the Hotel Metropole, Brighton, with Miss Brook for about three months, the bill, which was paid by the defendant, amounting to 300*l*.

Judge Warren held that both adultery and cruelty were proved, and gave a decree for divorce with costs.

HIGH COURT.—July 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

508,95—Payne G and S—Gomtibai vs Jaikissondas Gungadas Vizbhoocandas—Little and Co—Part heard.
293,85—Smetham B and Noble—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utamram Jeharam and another—Mirza H Khan.
37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.
484,95—In person—Nensey Hemraj vs Laljee Mowjee—Brown and M.
590-94—Wadia and G—Manockjee Eduljee Dariwalla vs Dossibai—Ardeshir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

19,97—In person—Tooljaram Gulabdas vs Archibold George Almond—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

115,97—In person—Ganeshram Doorgaparsad vs Doorgadin Bechuran—Part heard.
143,96—M N Saklatwalla Esmail Mahomed Mirza Goolam Hoosein Samji and others—Little and Co.
189,95—Nanu and H—Jacob Mahomed Sajan vs Dharam Baloo and other—Sorabjee and J.
205-95—Tyebjee D and C—Rottonbai binte Karimbhoy vs Valjee Karimbhai and others—Brown and M, Mirza H Khan, and Thakurdas D and C.
8,96—Matubhai and J—Kursondas Purshotamdas vs Shapurjee Dorabjee Desai—Edgelow and G.
623,95—Chitnis M and M—Krishnanath Sitaram Dimote vs Madon Moroba and others—Pestonjee R and K, and Matubhai and J, and In person.
124,96—In person—Hormusjee Framjee Achariya vs The Bombay Cotton Co. Ld and others—Matubhai and J.
610,96—Matubai and J—Charles Agnew Turner and others vs Sha Gandabhoy Govindjee—Chitnis M and M.
518,95—Janardhan and A—Heerjee Canjee vs Waljee Wardham and another—Payne G and S.
621,95—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Gurunath Ataram—Chitnis M and M.
60,96—B V N—Kirtikar Motibai vs Kanu Fakir and another—Sorabjee and J, and M N Saklatwalla.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

98,97—S B Noble—Suleyman Hajee Hussein vs Bhansallee Jeewandas Luckmidas—Ardeshir H and D.—Part heard.
31,96—Muljee and R—Dayabhai Nagindas vs Narandas Cullandas and others—Craigie L and J.—Part heard.
275,88—Bhaishunker and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wasudeo Luxumon—Dikshit and D.
412,95—Edgelow and G—Kursondas Shamjee vs Hakim Mahomed Esmail—Magonlal and R.
43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarker and another vs Shamrao Narayanchand and others—Daphtary and F, and Ardeshir H and D.
131,97—S B and Noble—Shawaram Raghoba vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.
91,97—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Patel vs Bapujee Sorabjee Patel—Craige L and O, and Bicknell M and M.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THAT Lord Dufferin, the most popular of Canadian Viceroys, should take a leading part in celebrating Cabot's discovery of North America is right and proper and poetically just. His paper on the subject is to appear in the July "Scribner," just a little too late for the dedication of the Cabot memorial at Bristol, though not for general interest in the historical consequences of the discovery. These consequences, as manifested in the expansion of the race, and not the discovery—the meagre details of which, known to everybody, are never likely to be supplemented—are the theme of Lord Dufferin's essay. Its distinguished author is also Chairman of the Cabot Celebration Committee. The ceremony at Bristol takes place next Thursday.

Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, who, encouraged by his great successes as a publisher of magazines, is now starting as a publisher of books, has already several large undertakings on hand. One of them is to be a series of National Histories, somewhat on the model of Green's famous "Short History." It is probable that the editorship of the series may be entrusted to Professor York Powell, of Oxford—an excellent choice, we need hardly say. Another venture is a reference "Library" of about sixty two shilling volumes; literature, the arts, the sciences, all the great subjects interesting to intelligent men, and women will be treated in this collection. Mr. Pearson has also made arrangements for early publication of novels. Mr. H. G. Wells's "The Invisible Man" will propably be the first of them to appear. Mr. Burgin's story of dramatic life in London will also be included in the earlier stories. Long sales and short prices is Mr. Pearson's watchword. Literature (the real article) within reach of the man in the street: the tuneful Nine at home in Cockayne—truly a noble and inspiring ambition.

The first two volumes of Lord Wolseley's Life of Marlborough appeared in the summer of 1894. The author is busily engaged on the remaining volumes. Lord Wolseley, who has been much interested in Mr. Stuart J. Reid's attempt at identifying the flags captured by Marlborough at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, 1704-1709, says that Mr. Reid's report exhausts the subject. Mr. Reid has conducted his investigations in France as well as in this country, and submitted the results to the Commander-in-Chief.

Among the records of the India Office there are few more interesting than those of Sir Thomas Roe's embassy to the Court of the Great Mogul two hundred and eighty-two years ago. Sir Thomas Roe's "Journal" has been printed more than once, but incompletely and carelessly. It is now announced that Mr. William Foster, of the India Office, is engaged upon a new edition, wherein all the existing material, whether in MS. or in print, will be turned to account. Many of Roe's letters will be included. So that the work will be the completest edition of the Journal yet published. The period covered by the mission to India extended from 1615 to 1619. When Sir Thomas Roe went forth on his mission, Clive's victory at Plassey and the beginnings of the British Empire in the East were a century and a half ahead. Mr. Foster's book is sure to be welcomed by all who care (as all should) for the story of British-Indian origins. The work is to be published by that enterprising and patriotic body, the Hakluyt Society.

There is also to be a Life of Sir Thomas Roe, by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, of the British Museum. The learned author has been engaged for a considerable time in searching for records of the old diplomatist's work in the East and on the Continent.

A contribution to the history of England in the Niger territories will appear, from the pen of Major Mockler-Ferryman, in the July "Macmillan." It is to be entitled "Slavery in West Central Africa." The author was private Secretary to Major Macdonald during the Niger mission of seven years ago. The article throws light on the series of events which culminated in Sir George Goldie's recent successes, and the suppression of slavery consequent on the British advance in the Niger territories.

In his new work, "A Book of Dreams and Ghosts," about to be issued by Messrs. Longmans, Mr. Lang makes use of curious and original evidence never before published. Many modern stories, at first hand, have been supplied to him by the Psychical Research Society. Earlier writers have dealt loosely with their facts. Mr. Lang goes to work with the precision of a man of science investigating his phenomena. The famous Australian story of Fisher's ghost is told by Mr. Lang from the Judge's notes at the trial. A manuscript by Mr. Wyndham, who knew the seer of the Duke of Buckingham's father's ghost, and was in his society at the time, is reproduced. The contemporary evidence for Lord Lyttelton's ghost is analysed, and William's dream of Mr. Perceval's murder is given in the dreamer's own words. The Ricketts and Wesley ghosts are similarly treated. Mr. Lang deals pretty fully with Highland ghosts. Mr. Lang will have to make haste. The Highland ghosts are clearing out, following the old world spirits of the stream and the hillside. Does the Highlander live who saw the last mermaid on Loch Maree, Loch Duich, or Loch Carron, or the men of peace (the fairies) under the moonlight, or the water-horse in his lonely tarn? You see what comes of Anglicising the Celtic fringe.

In the middle of next month Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish a new and popular edition of Mark Twain's "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." The volume will contain nearly a hundred and eighty illustrations. The new popular edition of the same author's story, A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur will be published by them next Thursday week, with more than two hundred illustrations.

The Rev. H.N. Hutchinson, author of "Extinct Monsters" and other popular works on science, is now finishing a book dealing with marriage customs in many lands. The subject will not be treated in a scientific manner, as in the works of Westermarck or Prof. Letourneau; but the book will be a selection of quaint, pretty, or interesting customs observed in connection with marriages. Much has been written on the origin of marriage as an institution, and still more on the legal aspects; but there appears at present to be no book of any value dealing purely with wedding customs. The publishers are Messrs. Seeley and Co. Some of the illustrations will be actual photographs from life, others will be drawings by native artists in Eastern countries, and a few will be photographs from pictures by artists of high repute. The book will be out early in October.

Miss Paola Tombroso, the daughter of the celebrated professor, has written a book "on the happiness of women," in which, basing her observations on the rather narrow basis of a study of a hundred women among her acquaintances in Turin, she had come to the conclusion that women have more probability of happiness than men; that the number of entirely unhappy women is comparatively small; that love-marriages and maternity are the essential and decisive elements of happiness; that moderate means are more conducive to happiness than riches; and that medium, and not extraordinary beauty and intelligence in women are found in those that are most happy.

Sweden can, for the first time, boast of a feminine Doctor of Law, in the person of Miss Elsa Echeisson, who has just been promoted to that degree at the University of Upsala. She received at the ceremony the usual ring, doctor's diploma, and doctor's hat, the latter differing only from those of the men, in that it was considerably lower in height.

Professor Mommsen, who is now above eighty years of age, is as robust as ever, untiring in his studies, just now carried on in the library of the Munich University, and equally untiring in the society of his friends. He is principally staying in Munich to sit to the celebrated painter Lenbach, who is enthusiastically busy in portraying the characteristic, beautiful, and highly intellectual features of the great Professor. The work may be expected to be a masterpiece.

It has been said that only poets read Spenser in these prosaic days. If this be true, we can but hope that the poets who can afford to purchase Mr. T. J. Wise's magnificent new edition of "The Faerie Queene" which Mr. George Allen has been issuing in half-guinea parts for some two years past, are sufficiently numerous to secure to its projectors their just reward. The fact that the issue is strictly limited to one thousand copies, besides twenty-seven on Japanese vellum—only twenty-five of which are offered for sale—coupled with the circumstance that since the days of Hogarth's pictures and Pope's "Dunciad" poetical inspiration has ceased to be inseparably associated with impecuniosity, may render the notion less improbable than may at first sight appear. The nineteenth part, just issued brings the publication to a close, and is supplemented with Mr. Walter Crane's elaborate and beautiful title-pages, together with the editor's preface, which furnishes facsimiles of the old title-pages and much other matter which will be prized by the student and the poetical reader. Mr. Wise has fully accomplished the object with which he set out, which was not to encumber his author with annotations, but to furnish an accurate and trust worthy text for the genius of the illustrator to enrich. Mr. Walter Crane's drawings indeed, in which vigour, fancy, and feeling for the decorative in art so happily comingle, are the special glory of the edition, which is beautifully printed at the Chiswick Press on unbleached hand-made paper. Messrs. Waterlow and Co. are responsible for the production of all the facsimile blocks, as well as for the printing of the great majority of the full-page illustrations.

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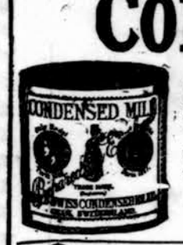
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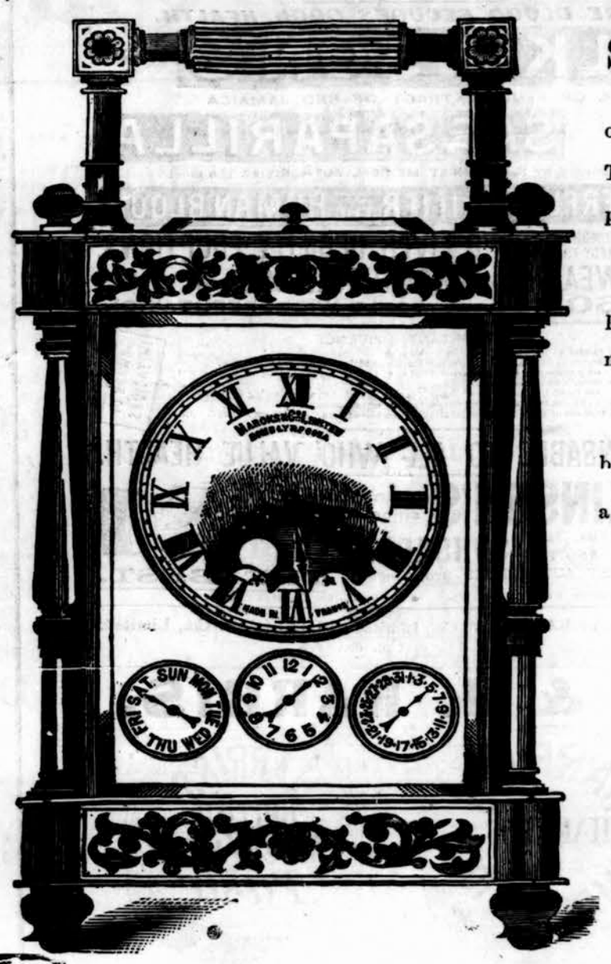
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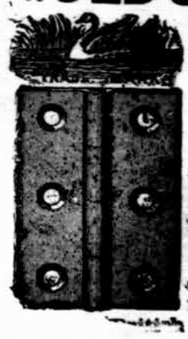
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